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PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the *Gazetteer* has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed ; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence—such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: e.g. Muhammad, Muhammad Shāh, Muhammadābād.

The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list¹ may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson* (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the *Gazetteer* the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the *Gazetteer* at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

¹ To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonnerjee (*J.A.S.B.* 1908, pp. 55-79).

GLOSSARY

- Ābkāri.** Excise of liquors and drugs.
- Adad.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*.
- Agar.** A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*.
- Agrahāra.** A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.
- Āhar.** A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).
- Āhu.** Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54); syn. āus.
- Ain.** A timber tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Āin-i-Akbarī.** A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.
- Ajlāf.** Low-class Muhammadans.
- Akunwun.** A subordinate revenue official, Burma.
- Āl.** A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, *Morinda tinctoria* (iii, p. 183).
- Alsī.** Linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*.
- Āman.** The late rice crop, Bengal; syn. sāli, Assam.
- Ambādi.** Name in Western India for the fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. patsan.
- Āmil.** A subordinate executive official under native rule; in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xxii, p. 407).
- Anicut.** A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).
- Anjan.** A timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*.
- Arhar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*; syn. tur, Bombay; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India; rahar, Bengal.
- Aruga.** Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Assets.** See Net Assets.
- Āus.** The early rice crop, Bengal; syn. āhu, Assam.
- Avare.** A pulse, *Dolichos Lablab*.
- Avatār.** An incarnation of Vishnu.
- Bābar.** A grass used for making paper.
- Babūl, bābul.** A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Acacia arabica*.

- Bāfta.** Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico ; now used for silk fabrics.
- Baghla.** A native boat.
- Bairāgi.** A Hindu religious mendicant.
- Baisurai, baisurī.** A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata*.
- Bājra.** The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. cambu, Madras.
- Band.** A dam or embankment.
- Bāndh.** A dam.
- Bāne.** An open glade, Mysore.
- Bāngar.** Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (khādar), Northern India.
- Banteng.** See Tsine.
- Banti.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum flavidum*.
- Banyan.** A species of fig-tree, *Ficus indica*.
- Bāo.** Long-stemmed rice grown in low-lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).
- Bārahdari.** A summer-house ; lit. 'having twelve doors.'
- Bārasingha.** The swamp deer, *Cervus duvauceli* (i, p. 236).
- Basti.** (1) A village, or collection of huts ; (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.
- Batta.** Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).
- Bāvto.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*.
- Bāzār.** (1) A street lined with shops, India proper ; (2) a covered market, Burma.
- Beheda, behera.** A tree, *Terminalia belerica*.
- Ber.** A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.
- Bewar.** Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides ; syn. taungya, Burma ; jhūm, North-Eastern India.
- Bhadoi.** Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhadon.
- Bhaiyāchārā.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Bhang.** The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).
- Bhanwar.** Light sandy soil ; syn. bhūr.
- Bharal.** A Himālayan wild sheep, *Ovis nahura* (i, p. 233).
- Bhūm.** A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160 ; xxi, p. 148).
- Bhūmiā.** The holder of a bhūm tenure.

- Bhūmiāt.** (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).
- Bhūr.** Light sandy soil.
- Bhūsa.** Chaff, for fodder.
- Bidri.** A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bidar, Hyderābād.
- Bīgha.** A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bīgha is generally five-eighths of an acre.
- Bīl.** Name for a swamp in Bengal; syn. jhīl.
- Black cotton soil.** A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.
- Board of Revenue.** The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).
- Bobabaing.** Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.
- Bolī.** Form of speech, or dialect.
- Bor.** A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.
- Boro.** Summer rice, Bengal.
- Boyā.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Brinjāl.** A vegetable, *Solanum Melongena*; syn. egg-plant.
- Bunder, bandar.** A harbour or port.
- Burhel.** See Bharal.
- Cadjān.** Palm leaves, used for thatch.
- Cambu.** Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. bājra.
- Chabūtra.** A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.
- Chādar.** A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.
- Chaitya.** An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).
- Chakla.** (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.
- Chālisa.** Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783-4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.
- Chalka.** A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).
- Chambeli.** Jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum*.
- Champak.** A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia Champaca*.
- Chapari.** Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

- Chapāti.** A cake of unleavened bread.
- Chaprāsi.** An orderly or messenger, Northern India ; syn. pattawāla, Bombay ; peon, Madras.
- Char.** Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Charas.** The resin of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Chattram.** A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.
- Chaudhri.** Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official ; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.
- Chaukidār.** The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).
- Chaung.** A stream, Burma.
- Chaunkhar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia arabica*.
- Chauth.** The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāthās in subject territories.
- Chela.** A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.
- Chena.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum* ; syn. vari, Bombay.
- Chhāoni.** A collection of thatched huts or barracks ; hence a cantonment.
- Chhatrī.** A dome or cupola ; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.
- Chhiul.** See Dhāk.
- Chief Commissioner.** The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).
- Chikan.** Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).
- Chikor.** A kind of partridge, *Caccabis chucar* (i, p. 258).
- China.** A tuber used for food, *Dioscorea sativa*.
- Chinār.** A plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*.
- Chinkāra.** The Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).
- Chir.** A timber tree, *Pinus longifolia*.
- Chironjī.** A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, *Buchanania latifolia*.
- Chital.** The spotted deer, *Cervus axis* (i, p. 236).
- Cholam.** Name in Southern India for the large millet, *Andropogon Sorghum* ; syn. jowār.
- Choli.** A kind of short bodice worn by women.
- Chunam, chūnā.** Lime plaster.
- Circle.** The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108) ; (2) a Postmaster- or Deputy-Postmaster-General

(iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 319).

Civil Surgeon. The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).

Cognizable. An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Collector. The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

Commissioner. (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.

Conservator. The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).

Council Bills. Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).

Count. Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

Court of Wards. An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and *note*).

Crore, karor. Ten millions.

Da. *See* Dah.

Dacoit, dakait. A member of a gang of robbers.

Daffadār. A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

Dah or dāo. A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

Dahiya, dahi. Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Daitya. In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.

Dakaiti, dacoity. Robbery by five or more persons.

Dāl. A generic term applied to various pulses.

Dām. An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

Dāman. The skirt of a hill range.

Dani. A palm, *Nipa fruticans*, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.

Dāo. *See* Dah.

Darbār. (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

- Dargāh.** A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.
- Dari.** A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.
- Dārogha.** The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.
- Darwān.** A door-keeper.
- Darwāza.** A gateway.
- Debottar.** Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.
- Deodār.** A cedar, *Cedrus Libani* or *C. Deodara*.
- Deputy Commissioner.** The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.
- Deputy Magistrate and Collector.** A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54); equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55).
- Desāi.** A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Desh.** (1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.
- Deshmukh.** A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Deva.** A deity.
- Dhāk.** A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palās, Bengal; chhiul, Central India.
- Dharmśāla.** A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.
- Dhatūra.** A stupefying drug, *Datura fastuosa*.
- Dhāvda, dhāora.** A large handsome tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*.
- Dhenkli.** Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.
- Dhotī.** The loincloth worn by men.
- Diāra.** Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.
- Dighī.** A tank, Bengal.
- District.** The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).
- Division.** (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49); (2) the area in charge of a Deputy-Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438); (4) a group

of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).

Diwān. The chief minister in a Native State.

Diwāni. Civil, especially revenue, administration ; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.

Doāb. The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

Dry crop. A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

Dry rate. The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.

Dūn. A valley, Northern India.

Ekka. A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.

Endi, eri. A semi-domesticated silkworm, *Attacus ricini*, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Eng or in. A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.

Extra Assistant Commissioner. See Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).

Famine insurance grant. An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).

Farmān. An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

Faujdāri. Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor ; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.

Financial Commissioner. The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).

Gabrūn. Cotton drill (cloth).

Gaddī. The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

Gānja. The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).

Gaonbura. Name in Assam for the village headman ; syn. pātel, Bombay.

Gauda. A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).

Gauli-rāj. The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.

Gaur. Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' *Bos gaurus* (i, p. 231).

- Gayāl.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.
- Ghariyāl.** The long-nosed crocodile, *C. gavialis* (i, p. 266).
- Ghāt.** (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.
- Ghāt-wāl.** A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghāts), Bengal (vi, p. 389).
- Ghī.** Clarified butter.
- Gingelly.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; syn. til.
- Golā.** A warehouse or storehouse.
- Gopuram.** A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).
- Gorait.** A village watchman, Northern India.
- Goral.** See Gural.
- Gorāt.** Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.
- Gosāin, goswāmī.** A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'
- Gosha.** Name in Southern India for 'caste' women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. parda.
- Gotra.** An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'
- Gram.** A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.
- Guaranteed.** (1) A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).
- Gur.** Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.
- Gural.** A Himālayan goat antelope, *Cemas goral* (i, p. 234).
- Gurjan.** A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*.
- Guru.** (1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.
- Hakim.** A native doctor practising the Muhammadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457-8).
- Halālkhōr.** A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'
- Hāli.** Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderābād.
- Hamsāya.** A neighbour.

- Hāmūn.** An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.
- Hangal.** The Kashmir stag, *Cervus cashmirianus* (i, p. 236).
- Hāor.** A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).
- Harik.** Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Hemādpanti.** An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).
- Hilsa.** A kind of fish, *Clupea ilisha*.
- Hiver.** A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.
- Hobli.** A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Hti.** An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.
- Hukka.** The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'
- Īdgāh.** An enclosed place outside a town, where Muhammadan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.
- Ijāra.** Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.
- Ikra.** A reed, *Saccharum arundinaceum*.
- Ilāka.** Territory; hence used as a term for a subdivision.
- Imti.** The tamarind, *Tamarindus indica*.
- In or eng.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Inām.** Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras see xvi, p. 324.)
- Indaing.** Undulating upland country, Burma.
- Inundation Canal.** A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).
- Istimrāri.** Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimrārdār (v, pp. 159, 160).
- Jaggery, jāgri.** Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.
- Jāgīr.** An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgīrdār.
- Jagnī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia oleifera*.
- Jakhanāchārya.** A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).
- Jāmbul, jāmun.** A tree bearing an edible fruit, *Eugenia Jambolana*.
- Jand.** A tree, *Prosopis spicigera*.
- Janmam.** A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

- India, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).
- Jarau.** *See* Sāmbar.
- Jarīb.** Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.
- Jātra.** A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.
- Jemadār.** A native officer in the army or police.
- Jhangora.** *See* Sānwān.
- Jhil.** A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Jhūm.** Name in North-Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Jihād.** A religious war undertaken by Musalmāns.
- Jirga.** A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier (vi, p. 321).
- Jola.** *See* Jowār.
- Jotdār.** A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.
- Jowār.** The large millet, a very common food-grain, *Andropogon Sorghum*, or *Sorghum vulgare* (iii, p. 32); syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.
- Judicial Commissioner.** An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind (iv, p. 56).
- Kacheri, kachahri.** An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.
- Kachhār.** Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.
- Kaing.** Alluvial crops, Burma.
- Kākar.** The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236).
- Kalā azār.** An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam (i, p. 462; vi, pp. 38, 40).
- Kalar, kallar.** Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.
- Kamaisdār, kamaishdār.** *See* Kamāsdār.
- Kamarband.** A waistcloth or belt.
- Kamāsdār** or **kamavisdār.** A subordinate revenue official under Marāthā rule (xii, p. 432).
- Kāmdār.** An administrative officer in a Native State.
- Kāmi.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Kāmil.** Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.
- Kammar.** A useful timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*; syn. anjan.
- Kanazo.** A small evergreen tree, *Baccaurea sapida*.

- Kangar.** A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.
- Kankar.** Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).
- Kāns.** A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, *Saccharum spontaneum*.
- Kānungo.** A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).
- Karait.** A very venomous snake, *Bungarus candidus* or *caeruleus* (i, p. 271).
- Karanj.** A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.
- Kārbhāri.** A manager.
- Kārdār.** A native official, especially in the Punjab.
- Karewa.** Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101 ; xv, p. 76).
- Kārez.** Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343 ; vi, p. 301).
- Kārkun.** A clerk or writer, Bombay.
- Karma.** The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.
- Karnam.** A village accountant, Madras ; syn. patwāri.
- Karvand.** A fruit-bearing tree, *Crataeva religiosa*.
- Katīl.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167) ; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kaukkyi.** Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.
- Kāzī.** Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.
- Keora.** The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.
- Khādar.** Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.
- Khair.** A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, *Acacia Catechu*.
- Khāl.** A water-channel, Bengal.
- Khalāsi.** A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.
- Khālsa.** Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community ; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).
- Kharāb.** A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

- Khāri.** An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.
- Kharif.** The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).
- Khārua.** A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.
- Khās.** Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsildār, the manager of a Government estate.
- Khāsadār.** Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).
- Khas-khas.** A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus*.
- Khedda, khedā.** A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.
- Khesāri.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).
- Khilat.** A robe of honour.
- Khulāt.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*.
- Khutba.** The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.
- Kiāri.** Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.
- Kīkar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia*. Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babūl.
- Kiladār.** The commandant of a fort (kila).
- Kincob, kamkhwāb.** Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).
- Kodāli.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.
- Kodon.** A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*: syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.
- Koh.** Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.
- Korra.** A small millet, *Setaria italica*.
- Kos.** A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.
- Kothi.** A large house.
- Kotwāl.** The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.
- Kotwālī.** The chief police station in a head-quarters town.
- Kulith.** See Kulthi.

- Kulkarni.** A village accountant, Bombay Deccan ; syn. patwāri.
- Kulthi.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus* ; syn. khulāt.
- Kumri.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210) ; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kutkī.** A small millet, *Panicum miliare* or *psilopodium*.
- Kwin.** The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).
- Kyaung.** A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).
- Lākh, lac.** A hundred thousand.
- Lambardār.** The representative of the co-sharers in a zamīndāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280 ; xxiv, p. 380).
- Langūr.** A large monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus* (i, p. 216).
- Lantana.** A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.
- Lāt.** A monumental pillar.
- Laterite.** A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads ; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).
- Lingam.** The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.
- Longyi.** A waistcloth, Burma.
- Loquāt.** A fruit, *Eriobotrya japonica*.
- Lota.** A small brass water-pot.
- Lugade.** A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).
- Lungi.** (1) A turban ; (2) a cloth worn by women.
- Madrasa.** A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.
- Mag.** See Mūṅg.
- Magar.** The snub-nosed crocodile, *C. palustris* (i, p. 266).
- Mahājan.** A native merchant or banker.
- Mahāl.** (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country ; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230) ; (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).
- Mahālkari.** A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.
- Mahant.** The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.
- Mahārāja.** A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

- Mahseer, mahāsir.** A large carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').
- Mahuā.** A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.
- Maidān.** An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.
- Major works.** Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).
- Mājūm, properly mājūn.** A confection made from the hemp plant.
- Maktab.** An elementary Muhammadan school.
- Mālguzār** (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).
- Mālikāna.** The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.
- Māmlatdār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Māmūti.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī.
- Mandal.** A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwāri.
- Mandap or mandapam.** A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.
- Manduā.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.
- Mansabdār.** An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.
- Mantapam.** See Mandap.
- Mārkhori.** A wild goat in North-Western India, *Capra falconeri* (i, p. 233).
- Maruā.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.
- Masab.** Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).
- Mash.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urad.
- Masjid.** A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.
- Masnad.** Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddi.
- Masūr.** A pulse, *Ervum Lens*.
- Math.** A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.
- Maulvi.** A person learned in Muhammadan law.
- Mauza.** (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;

- (2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).
- Mauzadār.** An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).
- Mauzawār.** Organization by villages.
- Māyā.** Sanskrit term for delusion.
- Mayin.** Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.
- Mediatized.** A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).
- Mehwāsi.** A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).
- Mela.** A religious festival or fair.
- Mihṛāb.** The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.
- Mimbar.** Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.
- Minār.** A pillar or tower.
- Minor works.** Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).
- Misl.** A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.
- Mithan.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier ; syn. gayāl.
- Mohtarfa.** A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.
- Monsoon.** Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).
- Moth.** A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.
- Muāfi.** Land held free of revenue.
- Mufassal.** The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).
- Mufti.** An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.
- Mugā.** A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.
- Muhurtam.** An auspicious moment.
- Mukaddam.** A representative or headman.
- Mukhtār** (corruptly **mukhtiār**). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Mukhtiār-kār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial ; syn. tahsildār.
- Multāni mitti.** Fuller's earth.
- Mūṅg, mūg.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus* ; syn. mag, Gujarāt.
- Muni.** An inspired saint, Hindu.
- Mūnj.** A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, *Saccharum ciliare*.

Munsif. Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).

Munsifi. The courthouse of a munsif.

Murum. Gravel, used for metalling roads.

Nād. A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39 ; xvii, p. 68).

Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna. A place where drums are beaten.

Nāgli. A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā.

Nāib. Assistant or deputy.

Nāik. A leader, hence: (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249 ; xviii, p. 176) ; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.

Nat. A demon or spirit, Burma.

Navane. Italian millet, *Setaria italica*, Mysore.

Nawāb. A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.

Nazar, nazarāna. A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

Nāzim. Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.

Net assets. (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord ; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217).

Newār. Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.

Ngapi. Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.

Niābat. The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy-governor.

Nilgai. An antelope, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (i, p. 235).

Nim. A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.

Nirganti. The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.

Nizām. A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.

Nizāmat. A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.

Non-cognizable. An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Non-occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with few statutory

rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).

Non-regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).

Notified area. Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv, p. 295; for Punjab *see* xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).

Nullah, nāla. A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

Occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).

Pachwāi. A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.

Padao. A native boat, Bombay.

Padauk. A valuable timber tree in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus*.

Paddy. Unhusked rice.

Pāga. A troop of horse among the Marāthās.

Pagi. A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.

Pāigāh. A tenure in Hyderābād State. *See* article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).

Paik. (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).

Pain. An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Palampore. Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).

Palās. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.

Pālki. A palanquin or litter.

Pān. The betel vine, *Piper Betle*.

Panchama. Low caste, Southern India.

Panchāyat. (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal *see* vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pānch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).

Pāndān. A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.

Pandit. A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

Parda. (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

Pardesi. Foreign.

Pargana. Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsil, Northern India.

Pārha. The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinus* (i, p. 237).

Pashm. The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).

Paso. A waistcloth.

Pat. A stretch of firm, hard clay.

Pātel. A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.

Pāthsāla. A village school for Hindus.

Pātidār. A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).

Patni. The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).

Patsan, pātsan. A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. ambādi, Western India.

Pattidārī. A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

Patwāri. A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talāti, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.

Pegya. A kind of pulse, *Phaseolus lunatus*.

Peshkār. A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsildār.

Peshkash. A tribute, or offering to a superior.

Petha. A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.

Phārha. See Pārha.

Phulkāri. An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.

Pice, paisa. A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

Picottah. A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenklī, or dhiklī, Northern India (iii, p. 319).

Pinda. A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.

Pipal. A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (See especially ix, p. 43.)

Pir. A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.

Pishānam. Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.

Pleader. A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

Pode or podu. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides—pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvāri (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.

Poligār. A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

- Pongyi.** A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.
- Postin.** A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.
- Prānt.** An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.
- Prayāg.** The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.
- Presidency.** A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).
- Protected.** Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).
- Province.** One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).
- Pūjā.** Worship, Hindu.
- Pundit.** See Pandit.
- Purāna.** Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).
- Purohit(a).** A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).
- Pwe.** An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).
- Pyingado.** A timber tree in Burma, *Xylia dolabriformis*.
- Pyinma.** A timber tree in Burma, *Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae*.
- Qāzī.** See Kāzī.
- Rabī.** The harvest reaped in the spring.
- Rāgi.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.
- Rahar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.
- Rājā.** A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.
- Ramelī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Rānā.** A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.
- Rānī.** The wife or widow of a Rājā.
- Rāo.** A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.
- Rauza.** (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.
- Ravine deer.** An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*.

- Reddi.** A village headman, Southern India ; syn. pātel.
- Regar.** Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.
- Regulation.** A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).
- Reh.** Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).
- Reserved.** Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).
- Rohu.** A kind of fish, *Labeo rohita*.
- Rūsa.** A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*.
- Ryotwāri.** The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207 ; xvi, p. 318).
- Sabai.** A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium*.
- Sadābart.** (1) Daily distribution of alms or food ; (2) an endowment for providing such.
- Sadr.** Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District ; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.
- Sagun.** Teak, *Tectona grandis*.
- Sāil.** Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal ; syn. sāli.
- Sajje.** Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. bājra.
- Sajji.** An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).
- Sakhwā.** See Sāl.
- Sāl.** A useful timber tree in Northern India, *Shorea robusta*.
- Salai.** A timber tree, *Boswellia thurifera*.
- Sāli.** Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.
- Salīm Shāhi.** A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.
- Sālutri.** A veterinary assistant.
- Sāmān.** See Sānwān.
- Samasthān.** A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).
- Sāmbar.** A deer, *Cervus unicolor* (i, p. 236) ; syn. jarau.
- San.** Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.
- Sanad.** A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).
- Sandhyā.** Morning or evening prayers, Hindu.
- Sane.** Rich black soil, Burma.

- Sangam.** The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.
- Sānwān.** A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum* ; syn. jhangora.
- Sarāi.** A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.
- Sāras.** A species of crane, *Grus antigone* (i, p. 259).
- Sardeshmukhi.** A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).
- Sarf-i-khās.** Privy purse.
- Sarguja.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Sārī.** A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).
- Sarkār.** (1) The government ; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.
- Sarson.** Rape or mustard, *Brassica campestris*.
- Satī.** Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- Saundad.** A valuable tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Sāva.** See Sānwān.
- Sāve.** See Sānwān.
- Sawbwa.** A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.
- Sāyar.** A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.
- Semal or cotton-tree.** A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum*.
- Serow, sarau.** A goat antelope, *Nemorhaedus bubalinus* (i, p. 234).
- Settlement.** (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208) ; (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111) ; (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191-192).
- Shahna.** A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.
- Shānbhog.** A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg ; syn. patwāri.
- Shāstras.** The religious law-books of the Hindus.
- Shatranji.** A chequered cotton rug.
- Shaw.** A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, *Sterculia sp.*
- Shikakai.** A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna*.

- Shīsham** or **sissū**. A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*.
- Shola**. The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nilgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).
- Shrotriem**. Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.
- Sikhara**. The spire of a Hindu temple.
- Silladār**. A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).
- Simul**. See Semal.
- Singhāra**. A water-plant bearing edible nuts, *Tropha hispidosa*.
- Siris**. A large tree, *Albizzia odoratissima*.
- Sisī**. A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammoperdix bonhami* (i, p. 258).
- Sissū**. See Shisham.
- Sitalpāti**. A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynium dichotomum*.
- Smārta**. A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.
- Sola**. A water-plant with a valuable pith, *Aeschynomene aspera*.
- Sowār**. A mounted soldier or constable.
- Spring level**. The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.
- Śrāddha**. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.
- Station**. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanatoria.
- Sthamba**. A pillar.
- Stūpa** or **tope**. A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.
- Sūbah**. (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.
- Sūbahdār**. (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (xiii, p. 272).
- Subdivision**. A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).
- Sundri**. A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, *Heritiera littoralis*.
- Sūp**. A small basket used for winnowing by hand.
- Superintendent**. (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

- official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).
- Surki, surkhi.** Brick dust or broken brick.
- Sūsī.** Striped cloth for trousers.
- Suyurghāl.** (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes; (2) a grant without conditions.
- Syce, sais.** A groom.
- Tābi.** The hot-season crop.
- Tābūt.** *See* Tāzia.
- Tahsīl.** A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53); syn. tāluka, Bombay; tāluk, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.
- Tahsildār.** The officer in charge of a tahsīl; syn. māmlat-dār, Bombay (viii, p. 341); township officer or myo-ok, Burma; mukhtiār-kār, Sind; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).
- Tahsili.** The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsīl.
- Takāvi.** Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321); syn. tagai, Bombay.
- Tal.** A kind of mustard, *Sesamum indicum*.
- Talaiyāri.** A village watchman, Madras.
- Talāti.** A village accountant, Gujarāt; syn. patwāri.
- Tālāv or talao.** A lake or tank.
- Tāli.** (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).
- Talipot.** A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha sp.*
- Taluk, taluka.** The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal *see* vii, p. 306.)
- Tāluk, tāluka.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore; syn. tahsīl.
- Talukdār.** A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay *see* v, p. 104; for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)
- Tālukdār.** (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104; viii, p. 352).
- Tank.** In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley; in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

- Tānka.** A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).
- Tarai.** A moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.
- Tāri.** The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.
- Tarvar.** A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Cassia auriculata*.
- Tasar.** Wild silkworms, *Antheraea paphia*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.
- Taungya.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24; ix, p. 150); syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katil, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312); bewar, Central Provinces: wālra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); pode, Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvāri (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix, pp. 169, 170).
- Taze.** Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.
- Tāzia.** Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.
- Teak.** A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.
- Telegraphic transfers.** See Council bills.
- Tendu.** A tree producing hard timber, *Diospyros tomentosa*.
- Teri.** Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xxiii, p. 363).
- Thagī.** Robbery after strangulation of the victim.
- Thākur.** (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.
- Thakurāt.** A petty chiefship, Central India.
- Thamin.** The brow-antlered deer, Burma, *Cervus eldi* (i, p. 236).
- Thāna.** A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.
- Thanatpet.** The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).
- Thār.** A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234).
- Thathameda.** A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (iv, p. 270; ix, pp. 204, 207).

- Thitsī.** An oleo-resin, obtained from *Melanorrhoea usitata*, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).
- Thugyi.** A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).
- Tika.** (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.
- Tikhur.** Arrowroot, *Curcuma angustifolia*.
- Til.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.
- Tindal, tandel.** A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.
- Tinsā.** A valuable timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.
- Tiurā.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*.
- Tivas, tiwas.** A timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*, or *D. ougeinensis*.
- Tol.** A Sanskrit school.
- Tola.** A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).
- Torana.** An architectural gateway.
- Town.** In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).
- Township.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.
- Tsine.** Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *Bos sondaicus* (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.
- Tuar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.
- Tun.** A valuable timber tree, *Cedrela Toona*.
- Tur or tuver.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bombay; syn. arhar.
- Udid.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urd.
- Unclassed.** Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).
- Union.** See Village Union.
- Unit.** A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 note).
- Urad, urd.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. mash.
- Uriāl.** A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis vignei* (i, p. 233).
- Usar.** Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.
- Vahivātdār.** Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsildār.
- Vaid or baidya,** Bengal. A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

Vakil. (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155); (2) an agent generally.

Vari. A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Bombay: syn. chena.

Varkas. Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.

Vihāra. A Buddhist monastery.

Village. Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam *see* vi, p. 37).

Village Union. An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316-7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).

Vimāna. A temple, Southern India.

Viss. A weight used in Southern India (= 3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (= 3 lb. 5 oz.).

Wakf. A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.

Wālar or wālra. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.

Wazārat. A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.

Wazīr. The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.

Wet rate. The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).

Wun. A Burmese official, under native rule.

Ya. Upland country, Burma.

Yogāsana. The practice of austerities, Hindu.

Yogi. A Hindu ascetic.

Yoma. A hill range, Burma.

Yūnāni. Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.

Zaildār. The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).

Zamīndār. A landholder. *See* also next article.

Zamīndāri. (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras *see* xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zāmīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).

Zanāna. The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.

Ziārat. A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.

Zila. A District.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

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- Bān Sen, Rānā of Seokot, Punjab, xvii. 153.
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- Bandamūrlanka, village in Godāvāri District, Madras, vi. 357.
- Bandar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

- Bandar (= 'harbour'), *tālūk* in Kistna District, Madras, including Masulipatam, vi. 357-538.
- Bāndarban, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.
- Bandas, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.
- Bandaullah Khān, Gingee captured by (1638), xii. 244.
- Bande's temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bāndel, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.
- Bandhalgotīs, Rājput clan in Sultānpur District, xxiii. 133.
- Bāndhavapura, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. *See* Bandalike.
- Bāndhogarh, old fort in Rewah State, vi. 358-359.
- Bāndia Belī, shrine at Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
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- Band-i-Turkistān, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
- Bāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359-360.
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- Baned, capital of Suket State, Punjab, vi. 360.
- Banera, chief town of estate in Rājputāna, vi. 360.
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- Banga, ancient name for tract in Bengal, which has given its name to the Province, vi. 360, vii. 210, 211, xiv. 92, xx. 217, 218.
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- Lac, manufactured in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Betūl, viii. 16; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Jessore, xiv. 96; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seonī, xxii. 171.
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- Bāngru, or Deshwālī, dialect of Punjābi, spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; Jind State, xiv. 170.
- Bangulzai, division of the Brāhūis, ix. 15; in Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
- Bānī*, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dādūpanthī sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.
- Banī Abbās, tribe in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 315.
- Baniās (or Vānis), trading caste, i. 498, iii. 302; in Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 97, 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 119; Akalkot, v. 178; Aligarh, v. 212; Ambāla, v. 280; Assam, vi. 157; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Balliā, vi. 252; Baroda, vii. 56; Bastī, vii. 127; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305, 412; Broach, ix. 22; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 23, 25-26, 57, 96; Chhapraulī, Meerut, x. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Etāwah, xii. 42; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 204; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gulaothī, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hālāl, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kārnāl, xv. 52; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Meerut, xvii. 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Nimār, xix. 110; Osmanābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partāgarh, xx. 17; Punjab, xx. 288; Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāvantvādī, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seonī, xxii. 169; Sind, viii. 307; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thāna, xxiii. 294; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Vāmbori, Ahmadnagar, xxiv. 298.
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- Banjārā, Gipsy dialect, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246-247.
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- Bānkā-Pahārī, petty State in Central India, vi. 381, ix. 77.
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- Bankim Chandra Chatterji (1838-94), Bengali novelist and magazine editor, ii. 433.
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- Bannerman, Major, force sent to Tinnevely under (c. 1799), xxi. 365.
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- Bānsgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānsḡawā, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānshankari, fair held in honour of, Ilkal, Bijāpur, xiii. 329.
- Bānsī, *tahsīl* in Basti District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānsī, estate and town in Rājputāna, vi. 407.
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- Bārā Gali, small cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 425.
- Bārā Khambha, building at Sandila, Hardoi, xxii. 31; near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
- Bārā Lācha, mountain pass in Kāngra, Punjab, vi. 426.
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- Bārā Topī, or 'twelve hats,' seditious organization discovered at Nihtaur, Bijnor, xix. 84.
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- Barāgara salt, iv. 249, viii. 327.
- Bāragharia Nawābganj, town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Nawābganj.
- Barail, range of hills in Assam, vi. 425-426.
- Barāk, river of Assam. *See* Surmā.
- Barākar, river in Bengal, vi. 426.
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- Bargarh, village in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
- Bārgis, division of the Dhangar caste in Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
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- Barhut, ancient site in Central India. See Bharhut.
- Bārī, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 16.
- Bārī Deorhī, palace at Shāhābād, xxii. 196.
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- Bārī Kacheri, cave in Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
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- clock tower at Surat erected by (1871), xxiii. 168.
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- Bauri, semi-Hinduized tribe in Bengal, i. 328; Bānkurā, vi. 386; Burdwān, ix. 94; Cāchār, ix. 252; Manbhūm, xvii. 115; Purī, xx. 402.
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- Bausi, village with ruins, in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vii. 135-136.
- Bāva Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. *See* Malanggarh.
- Bāvda, petty chiefship feudatory to Kolhapur State, Bombay, vii. 136.
- Bāvsi Thāna, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, vii. 136.
- Bavliari, port in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, vii. 136.
- Baw, State in Burma. *See* Maw.
- Bāwa Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. *See* Malanggarh.
- Bawafan, Muhammadan saint, shrine at Malgaon, Southern Marāthā Country, xvii. 86.
- Bāwal, district in Nābha State, Punjab, vii. 136.
- Bāwal, town in Nābha State, Punjab, vii. 136.
- Bāwangaja, hill near Barwāni, Central India, vii. 93.
- Bāwariās, division of the Korkū tribe in Central Provinces, xv. 403.
- Bāwaris, criminal tribe, in Ferozepore District, xii. 93.
- Bāwā-Vāla, Captain Grant kept prisoner by, on Gir, Kāthiāwār, xii. 245.
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- Bayalshīme, open country in Mysore State. *See* Maidān.
- Bayānā, ancient town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 137.

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- Bāyazīd Khān, founder of Kotla (1656), xvii. 86.
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- Bhāja, village with caves in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 42-43; caves, ii. 112, 162, 163, 164.
- Bhajji, Simla Hill State in Punjab, viii. 43.
- Bhakār, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chāng Bhakār.
- Bhakkar, fortified island in the Indus, Sind. *See* Bukkur.
- Bhakkar, subdivision in Miānwālī District, Punjab, viii. 43.
- Bhakkar, *tahsīl* in Miānwālī District, Punjab, viii. 43.
- Bhakkar, town in Miānwālī District, Punjab, viii. 44.
- Bhākras, tribe in Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296.
- Bhaktavatsala, shrine to, at Sholinghur, North Arcot, xxii. 308.
- Bhakti, Hindu doctrine of, i. 425, ii. 414.
- Bhālāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhālgām Balldhoi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhālgāmāda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhālki, town in Bidār District, Hyderābād, viii. 44.
- Bhalsand, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, viii. 44.
- Bhālusna, petty State in Mahī Kānthā, Bombay, viii. 44, xvii. 14.
- Bhambore, ruined city in Karāchi District, Sind, viii. 44.
- Bhamo, District in Upper Burma, viii. 45-57; physical aspects, 45-47; history, 47-49; population, 49-50; agriculture, 50-51; fisheries, 51; forests, 52; minerals, 52; trade and communications, 52-55; administration, 55-57; education, 56-57; medical, 57.
- Bhamo, subdivision in Upper Burma, viii. 57.
- Bhamo, town on the Irrawaddy, in Upper Burma, frontier station for Chinese trade, viii. 57-59.
- Bhāmpa, criminal tribe in Central India, ix. 384.
- Bhāna, Bhil, foundation of Bhānpura, Central India, ascribed to, viii. 72.
- Bhāna Māri, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
- Bhāndak, village with ancient remains, in Chānda District, Central Provinces, viii. 59.
- Bhāndāra, District in Central Provinces, viii. 59-71; physical aspects, 60-62; history, 62-63; population, 63-65; agriculture, 65-67; forests, 67; minerals, 67; trade and communications, 67-68; famine, 68-69; administration, 69-70; education, 70; medical, 70-71; minerals, iii. 147.
- Bhāndāra, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces, viii. 71.
- Bhāndāra, town in Central Provinces, with industry of brass-work, viii. 71.
- Bhāndāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 72, xv. 165.
- Bhāndāris, toddy-drawers, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304-5, 329; Kolāba, xv. 360; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249-250; Sāvant-vādi, xxii. 153; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Bhāndarkar, Dr., description of death of Sōmēsvara I, ii. 336; books of Mānbhau sect placed at disposal of, xxi. 302.
- Bhānder, town in Central India, viii. 72.
- Bhāndhās, embankments in Narsinghpur District, xviii. 390.
- Bhānds, minstrels in Kashmīr, xv. 104-105.
- Bhaneshwar. *See* Baneshwar.
- Bhang, hemp drug, iv. 259, 260; cultivated

- in Chhibrāmau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Gwalior, xii. 429; Punjab, xx. 299; warehouse for, at Bubak, Broach, ix. 32. *See also* Hemp Drugs.
- Bhangī confederacy of Sikhs, Kasūr, Lahore, held by, xv. 149; rule in Multān (1771-9), xviii. 27.
- Bhangīs, sweepers, in Agra, v. 77; Meerut, xvii. 257.
- Bhanjī, founder of house of Virpur, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 320.
- Bhānpura, town in Central India, with cenotaph of Jaswant Rao Holkar, viii. 72.
- Bhānu Gupta, of Mālwa, ix. 336, xvii. 102.
- Bhanwar Pāl, Mahārājā, chief of Karauli State (1889), xv. 27.
- Bhao Phansia, Rājā, minister of Harī Rao Holkar, Indore State, xiii. 338; in Tarāna, xxiii. 250.
- Bhao Singh, of Būndi, appointed governor of Aurangābād by Aurangzeb, ix. 80.
- Bhaos, tribe in Kashmir, xv. 101.
- Bharamurio, hill in Central Provinces, viii. 72.
- Bharat Chandra Rāi, Bengali poet, author of the *Bidyā Sundar*, ii. 427.
- Bharat Pāl, adopted by Narsingh Pāl, Rājā of Karauli (1852), xv. 27.
- Bhārat Sah, Rājā of Chanderī, fort and palace at Tālbahat, Jhānsi, built by (1618), xxiii. 211.
- Bharat Shāh, chief of Makrai. *See* Lachū Shāh.
- Bharat Singh, Rājā of Shāhpura, xxii. 223.
- Bharata, author of the *Nāṭya-sāstra*, a Sanskrit treatise on dramatic art (sixth century A.D.), ii. 264.
- Bharatas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
- Bharatpur, State in Rājputāna, viii. 72-86; physical aspects, 72-74; history, 74-79; population, 79-80; agriculture, 80-82; forests, 82; minerals, 82; trade and communications, 82-83; famine, 83; administration, 83-86; revenue, 84-85; education, 86; medical, 86.
- Other references*: Irrigation, iii. 348; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.
- Bharatpur, city in Rājputāna, viii. 86-87; Lord Lake repulsed (1805), ii. 492; taken by Lord Combermere (1826), ii. 497; arts and manufactures, iii. 193, 242, 343.
- Bharatpur, head-quarters of Chāng Bhakār State, Central Provinces, viii. 87-88.
- Bhāratvarsha, earliest recognizable term for India, i. 4.
- Bharauli, *pargana* in Simla District, Punjab, viii. 88.
- Bhāravi, author of the *Kirātārjunīya* (sixth century A.D.), ii. 240.
- Bharejda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 88, xv. 167.
- Bhareli, river of Assam, viii. 88.
- Bhārgav Brāhmans, in Broach city, ix. 29.
- Bhārgavapuri. *See* Hiremugalur.
- Bhārhut (Bharaut), ancient site in Central India, viii. 88; inscriptions, ii. 45-47, 55, 57; sculptures, ii. 106-108; *stūpa*, ii. 106-108, 160.
- Bhārmal, rule in Cutch, xi. 78.
- Bharpūr Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1847-63), xviii. 264.
- Bhars, aboriginal tribe, at one time dominant in United Provinces, vi. 157; ruins of forts attributed to, in Azamgarh, vi. 156; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bahraich, vi. 206; Balliā, vi. 251, 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bundelkhand, ix. 70; Etah, xii. 30; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 333, 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kākori, Lucknow, xiv. 289; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Oudh, xix. 279; Partābgarh, xx. 16; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 26; Salon, Rāe Bareli, xxi. 411; Southern Oudh, xxiv. 150; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131.
- Bharsand, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
- Bharthana, *tahsīl* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 88.
- Bhārtī Chand, son of Chhatarsāl, Jaso and Bāndhora *jāgīrs* assigned to, xiv. 69.
- Bhārtī Chand I, rule in Orchhā (1531-54), xix. 243; founded Orchhā town (1531), xiv. 137, xix. 247; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Bhārtī Chand II, rule in Orchhā (1775-6), xix. 244.
- Bhartpur, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
- Bhartrihari, Sanskrit poet and grammarian (*ob.* 651), ii. 240, 242, 243, 252.
- Bhartrīnāth, brother of Vikramaditya of Ujjain, hermitage of, at Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 333.
- Bharuch, District in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bhārudpura, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 89, 147.
- Bharukachha, town in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bharūtiā, former name of Sardārshahr *tahsīl*, Bikaner State, xxii. 104.
- Bharvads, shepherds and herdsmen, in Bombay, viii. 303, 305.
- Bharwain, sanitarium in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar Khān, Bhasāwar supposed to have been founded by, and named after, viii. 89.
- Bhāskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

- by Marāthās under (1741), viii. 224; took Ratanpur (1741), xxi. 51.
- Bhāskar Rao, chief of Nargund, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 378.
- Bhāskara Bhūpati Lakshmikāntaswāmi, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, said to have been repaired by, xx. 215; tank at Porumāmilla constructed by, xx. 215.
- Bhāskarāchārya, Sanskrit astronomer born 1114, ii. 266, 339.
- Bhāskara-Ravivarman, Cochin grant of, ii. 58.
- Bhaskareswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Bhat Kund, reservoir at Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 74.
- Bhātbarsī Deotā, god of hunting, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 282.
- Bhātgaon, capital of former kingdom in Nepāl, viii. 89.
- Bhatghora. *See* Baghelkhand.
- Bhathan, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.
- Bhātiah, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xxiv. 82.
- Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Bannu, vi. 396; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Kārāchi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Bhatinda, *tahsīl* in Punjab. *See* Govindgarh.
- Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patiala State, Punjab, viii. 89-90.
- Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90-91.
- Bhātkeherī, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.
- Bhātikulī, village in Amraotī District, Berār, viii. 91.
- Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājputāna. *See* Hanumāngarh.
- Bhātpāra, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.
- Bhatrī, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.
- Bhatta Nārāyana, author of the *Venīsamhāra*, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.
- Bhattāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.
- Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rājput origin, Bhatner fort held by, xiii. 38-39; in Bhattiana, viii. 91-92; Bikaner, viii. 205; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujrānwāla, xii. 355; Hissār, xiii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xiv. 2; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Phūlkian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindi Bhattian the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112-113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.
- Bhattiana, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91-92.
- Bhattikāvya*, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhartrihari, ii. 240.
- Bhattiprolu, village in Guntūr District, Madras, with Buddhist *stūpa*, viii. 92; inscriptions from *stūpa*, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.
- Bhau Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmi Bai. *See* Rāmchandra Sāvant.
- Bhaun, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.
- Bhaunagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92-96; physical aspects, 92-93; history, 93-94; population, 94-95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95-96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.
- Bhaur, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
- Bhausinghji, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.
- Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Bhavaneshwari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātara District, viii. 104.
- Bhavāni, river in Southern India, tributary of the Cauvery, viii. 96-97.
- Bhavāni, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 97-98.
- Bhavāni, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 98.
- Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Bhaunagar.
- Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, iii. 415, vii. 331.
- Bhavsari, village with stone monuments in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98-99.
- Bhavsars, cloth traders, in Baroda, vii. 56.
- Bhawalpur, State in Punjab. *See* Bahawalpur.
- Bhawān Singh, joint founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.
- Bhawān Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.
- Bhawāni, town in Punjab. *See* Bhiwāni.
- Bhawāni, Rānī, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.
- Bhawāni Kālū, general of the Bhonslas, Bālājī tank at Bāsim constructed by, vii. 104.
- Bhawāni Sen, Rājā of Māndi, Punjab, xvii. 155.
- Bhawāni Shāh, rule in Tehrī State (1859-72), xxiii. 270.
- Bhawāni Singh, rule in Datiā State (1857), xi. 196.

- Bhawāni Singh, chief of Khilchipur State (1899), xv. 278.
- Bhawāni Singh Bisen, acquired Bhingā (c. 1720), viii. 111.
- Bhawāni Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhālāwār State (1899), xiv. 117.
- Bhawāni temple, at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaḥfarnagar, xxiii. 304.
- Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.
- Bhawānigarh, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 99.
- Bhawānipur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.
- Ehawānishankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwar, xiii. 222.
- Bhāyāvar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99.
- Bheels, tribe in Western India. *See* Bhils.
- Bhelsa, town in Central India. *See* Bhilsa.
- Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
- Bhera, *tahsīl* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 99-100.
- Bhera, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.
- Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii. 100.
- Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.
- Bhikan Khān, king of Jaunpur. *See* Muhammad Shāh.
- Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.
- Bhīkhi, *tahsīl* in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 100-101.
- Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhiknapahāri, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhil dialects, broken forms of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Barwānī, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351-352; Navsāri *prānt*, xviii. 423; Bānswāra, vi. 409; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
- Bhilālas, mixed Bhil and Rājput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Ali-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwānī, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xiii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110-111. *See also* Bhils.
- Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33.
- Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
- Bhilavdi, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, viii. 104.
- Bhillama I, Yādava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187-1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; traditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 200; forces of, defeated by Ballāla II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi. 131.
- Bhilodia Chhatrasinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilodia Motisinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. *See* Bahlolpur.
- Bhils, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101-104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Ali-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāriya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhīm kund, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda *tāluka*, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dāngs, xi. 145; Dhār, xi. 290; at Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; in Dūngarpur, xi. 380-382; Hyderābād, xii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, v. 229, 231; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mānpur, xvii. 201, 202; Mehwas estates, xvii. 273; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nasirābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsāri *prānt*, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pāñch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātpurā range, xxi. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxiii. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. *See also* Bhilālas.
- Bhilsa, district in Central India, viii. 104-105.
- Bhilsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105-107. *See also* Sānchī.
- Bhilwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107.
- Bhīm, *chaorī* or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.
- Bhīm Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad Ghori, ii. 353, 354.
- Bhīm Karan, Gāgraun fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmūd Khilji, xii. 122.
- Bhīm Rao, Koppal, Hyderābād, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.
- Bhīm Sen, Pāndava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhārā, v. 274; Vanga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to, xi. 275; god of Gonds, xii. 325.
- Bhīm Sen Thappa, minister of Nepāl, xix. 34; rule of Rājendra Bikram

- Sah under guardianship of (1816-37), xix. 36.
- Bhīn Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Aurangzeb, vi. 360.
- Bhīm Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwānī, Central India, vii. 90.
- Bhīm Singh, Maharao of Kotah (*ob.* 1721), xv. 412-413; Gāgraun obtained by, xii. 122, xxi. 34.
- Bhīm Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739-84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.
- Bhīm Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778-1828), xxiv. 92.
- Bhīm Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793-1803), xiv. 186.
- Bhīm Singh's *lāth*, Asoka pillar at Lauriyā Nandargarh, Champāran, xvi. 155-156.
- Bhīm Singhji, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.
- Bhīm Tāl, temple in Nainī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.
- Bhīm's Bāzār, Buddhist cave at Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
- Bhīma, river of Bombay and Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107-108.
- Bhīma, Rājā of Vidarbha, vii. 366.
- Bhīma I, king of Gujārāt (A. D. 1022-63), ii. 313; rule in Anhilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kandhkot (1023), xi. 78.
- Bhīma II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.
- Bhīma, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhīm), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.
- Bhīma Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Bolia, country round Kūnch granted in *jāgīr* to (1805), xiii. 337.
- Bhīmasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296-297.
- Bhīmāshankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108-109.
- Bhīmavaram, *tāluka* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.
- Bhīmavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.
- Bhīambar, torrent in Gujrāt District, Punjab, viii. 109.
- Bhīmikund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khān river in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhīls, viii. 109.
- Bhīmāth, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bhīmor, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
- Bhīmora, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.
- Bhīmrao Nadgīr, ruler of Mundargi, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.
- Bhīmsenā, river in Assam. *See* Surmā.
- Bhīmthadi, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109-110.
- Bhind, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.
- Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.
- Bhīndār, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110-111.
- Bhingā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.
- Bhingār, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111.
- Bhīmāl, town with antiquarian remains in Rājputāna, viii. 111-112.
- Bhīr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112-117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112-113; population, 113-114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115-116; education, 116; medical, 116-117.
- Bhīr, *tāluka* in Hyderābād State, viii. 117.
- Bhīr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.
- Bhishtis, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77.
- Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.
- Bhitari, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57-58.
- Bhitāria Tāl, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.
- Bhitri, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, viii. 117-118.
- Bhittanni, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.
- Bhiwandi, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 118-119.
- Bhiwandi, town in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, *tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, town and centre of trade in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119-120.
- Bhoga Nandīsvara, temple of, at Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359.
- Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.
- Bhognīpur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.
- Bhogtās, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Palāman, xix. 339.
- Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.
- Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.
- Bhoj II of Panhāla (1178-93), Pāndavgarh fort said to have been built by,

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- Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3, 4-5.
- Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121-122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii. 40.
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- Bhokardan, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, viii. 122.
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- Bhutnāth, temple at Torgal, Kolhāpur State, xxiii. 420.
- Bhutra, stone implement found at, ii. 91.
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- Bidyāsāgar Memorial, Sanskrit *tol*, Karānagarh, Bhāgalpur, xv. 22.
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- Bijai Pāl, founder of reigning family of Karauli, fort of Bijaiagarh built by, vii. 137; rule in Karauli (eleventh century), xv. 26.
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- Bijai Singh, Thākur of Rian, Rājputāna, xxi. 301.
- Bijaigarh, fort at Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137.
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- Bijolia, town, with antiquarian remains, in Rājputāna, viii. 202.
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- Bilimora, town in Baroda, viii. 236.
- Bilin, township in Thaton District, Lower Burma, viii. 236-237.
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- Billamore, Major, Marri-Bugti country, Baluchistān, penetrated by, xvii. 211.
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- Bilsī, town in Budaun District, United Provinces, viii. 237.
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- Bīmgal, former *taluk* in Hyderābād State. See Armūr.
- Bimlipatam, *taluk* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 238.
- Bimlipatam, town and port in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 238.
- Bīna, railway junction in Saugor District, Central Provinces, viii. 238-239.
- Bindhāchal, town and shrine in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, viii. 239.
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- Bindu Sāgar or Gosāgar, sacred tank at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Bindu Sarovar, tank at Sidhpur, Baroda, xxii. 359.
- Bindusāra, second Mauryan emperor (297-272 B.C.), ii. 282-283; in Punjab, xx. 261.
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- Bipula, hill near Rājgir, Gayā, xxi. 72.
- Bīr, District in Hyderābād State. See Bhīr.
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- Deer, four-horned (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), i. 235; Bijnor, viii. 194; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Palāmau, xix. 336; Prome, xx. 220; Saugor, xxii. 137; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 317.
- Deer, hog (*Cervus porcinus*), i. 237; Akyab, v. 192; Ambāla, v. 277; Bahāwalpur, vi. 195; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bareilly, vii. 3; Bhāmo, viii. 46; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Burma, ix. 118; Champāran, x. 138; Cuttack, xi. 88; Delhi, xi. 224; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gujrānwāla, xii. 354; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hyderābād, xiii. 233, 313; Karnāl, xv. 49; Khulnā, xv. 287; Lārkāna, xvi. 137; Magwe, xvi. 413; Minbu, xvii. 346; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Poona, xx. 167; Punjab, xx. 255; Purnea, xx. 414; Pyapon, xxi. 3; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Sind, xxii. 393; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Thar and Parkar, xxiii. 307; Thaton, xxiii. 330; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278.
- Deer, mouse (*Tragulus meminna*), i. 237; Chānda, x. 149; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Ganjām, xii. 144; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Saugor, xxii. 137.
- Deer, musk (*Moschus moschiferus*), i. 237; Bhūtān, viii. 155; Chamba, x. 129; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Kashmir and Jammu, xv. 87; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Mandī, xvii. 153; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Punjab, xx. 255; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Simla, xxii. 377; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Tehri, xxiii. 270; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
- Deer, ravine. *See* Gazelle.
- Deer, sambar or jarau (*Cervus unicolor*), i. 236; Adilābād, v. 23; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 338; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 30; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhāmo, viii. 46; Bijnor, viii. 194; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndī, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 118; Central India, ix. 331-332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Dacca, xi. 104; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhār, xi. 288; Dholpur, xi. 322; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Ganjām, xiii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gayā, xii. 196; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur,

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- Deer, spotted, or *chital* (*Cervus axis*), i. 236-237; Adilābād, v. 23; Ambāla, v. 277; Amraoti, v. 307; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Bāsim, vii. 96; Bastī, vii. 125; Berār, vii. 364; Betul, viii. 8; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bombay, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Central India, ix. 331, 332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Damoh, xi. 135; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11-12; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 283; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamirpur, xiii. 14; Hyderābād, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, xiii. 352; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Jhālāwār, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Karīmnaḡar, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kolāba, xv. 356; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii. 76; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, xviii. 339; Nānder, xviii. 350; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Nepāl, xix. 30; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Palāmau, xix. 336; Parbhani, xix. 411; Partābgarh State, xx. 9; Patāla, xx. 33; Poona, xx. 166; Pudukkottai, xx. 231; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rānchi, xxi. 199; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 63; Saugor, xxii. 137; Shāljahānpur, xxii. 202; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 40; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Surat, xxiii. 153; Talakona, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Thāna, xxii. 291; Tonk, xxiii. 409; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Warangal, xxiv. 358.
- Deer, swamp, or *bārasingha* (*Cervus duvauceli*), i. 236; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Dacca, xi. 104; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 32; Kherī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
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- Deglūr, town in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xi. 209.
- Deh Kundi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.
- Deh Zangi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.
- Dehgām, town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xi. 209.
- Dehia, faction among non-Rājput tribes in Karnāl District, xv. 52.
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- Dehra Dūn, District in Meerut Division, United Provinces, xi. 210-221; physical aspects, 210-211; history, 211-214; population, 214-215; agriculture, 215-216; forests, 216-217; trade and com-

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- Dehra, town and cantonment in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221-222.
- Dehrī, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xi. 222.
- Dehwārī, language spoken by Dehwārs of Kalāt and Mastung in Baluchistān, vi. 287.
- Dehwārs, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
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- Delhi, Division in Punjab, xi. 223.
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- Deloli, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 241, xvii. 14.
- Delta Mission. *See* Plymouth Brethren under Protestant Missions.
- Delwāra, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 241-242.
- Demb Hānz, half-amphibious paddlers in the Dal Lake, Kashmir, xv. 105.
- Demetrius, Bactrian king, invasion of India (c. 200 B. C.), ii. 286; Gujrāt District under, xii. 365; part of Northern India conquered (c. 190 B. C.), xix. 149; invasion of Punjab, xx. 261, xxi. 264.
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- Deoband, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242-243.
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- Deodrug, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.
- Deogaon, *tahsīl* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xi. 243-244.
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- Deogarh, subdivision in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 244.
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- Deogarh town (3), chief town of estate of same name in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 245.
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- Deogarh Bāriya, petty State in Bombay. *See* Bāriya.
- Deoghur Railway, iii. 415.
- Deogiri, hill-fort in Hyderābād State. *See* Daulatābād.
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- Deoli Irregular Forces, iv. 354.
- Deolia, old capital of State of Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xi. 247.
- Deolia-Partābgarh, old name for Partābgarh State, xx. 9.
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- Deopāthā, peak in Nainī Tāl District, xviii. 333.
- Deoprayāg, village in United Provinces. *See* Devaprayāg.
- Deorāj, built Deogarh and established himself there, xiv. 2; rule in Jaisalmer, xiv. 2.
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- Deorī, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xi. 247-248.
- Deoriā, subdivision in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
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- Dera Ismail Khān, town and cantonment in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 268-269; meteorology, i. 149, 150, 154.
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- Derī Bāghbānān, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
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- Devanhalli, *tāluka* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 273.
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- Devgarh village 2, in Janjira State, Bombay, xi. 275.
- Devī, female Bhil chieftain, xi. 247.
- Devī, goddess, image at Chāndor, x. 167; statue at Dalmī, xi. 127; temple at Deoband, xi. 242-243; Deolia named after, xi. 247; temple at Kāngra, xiv. 397; natural jets of combustible gas at Jawāla Mukhi believed to be a manifestation of, xiv. 86; legend of, in connexion with Mahākuta pond, xviii. 360; temple at Saptashring, xxii. 81.
- Devī, Great and Little, tributaries of the Kātjurī river, xvi. 432.
- Devī Dhurā, station between Almorā town and Champāwat in United Provinces, xi. 275.
- Devī Kūnd, cremation tank of the chiefs of Bikaner, vii. 219.
- Devī Singh, Gilgit fort taken (1860), xv. 96.
- Devī Singh, Rājā, farm in Dinājpur held (1782), xi. 353; Rangpur cultivators driven into rebellion, xxi. 225.
- Devī Singh, Bundelā, governor of Chanderī (1680), x. 164.
- Devikot, ruins in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 275-276.
- Devikottai, ruined fort in Tanjore District, Madras, xi. 277.
- Devimane, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Devipatam, ancient name for Fort St. David, xii. 101.
- Devil murders, in Nicobars, xix. 72, 83.
- Devlālī, cantonment in Bombay. *See* Deolālī.
- Devliā, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.
- Devoji, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1.
- Devonian fossils of Chitrāl, i. 67.
- Devrukh, head-quarters of Sangameshwar *tāluka*, Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 277.
- Devs of Chinchvad, sacred family, x. 227.
- Dewa, Rao, Būndi State founded, ix. 79; Būndi town taken (*c.* 1342), ix. 87.
- Dewa Singh, Sardār, Sir, president of Council of Regency, Patialā State (1890), xx. 39.
- Dewal, village in Pilībhīt District, United Provinces, xi. 277.
- Dewālī, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Amritsar, v. 328; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Gobardhan, xii. 280; Nepāl, xix. 45; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.
- Dewāngiri, village in Kāmār District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 277.
- Dewās States, twin treaty States in Māl-wā Political Charge, Central India Agency, xi. 277-281.
- Dewās, town in Central India, xi. 281.
- Deyyanne Dewale at Polonnaruwa, ii. 163.

- Dhābla Dhīr, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
- Dhābla Ghosi, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
- Dhādī, petty State under Jubbal, Punjab, xi. 281-282.
- Dhāi-ka Mahal, at Māndogarh, ii. 187.
- Dhāk or *palās* trees (*Butea frondosa*), in Allahābād, v. 228; Amritsar, v. 319; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26-27; Budaun, ix. 34; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Cawnpore, ix. 307; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ghāzīpur, xii. 223; Gujrat, xii. 364, 370; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Hardoi, xiii. 43; Jhālāwār, xiv. 119; Jodhpur, xiv. 180, 191; Karauli, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kherī, xv. 269; Kotah, xv. 418; Mainpuri, xvii. 34; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Partābgarh, xx. 15; Patīālā, xx. 33; Pilibhīt, xx. 141; Punjab, xx. 309; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 26; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Thānesar, xxiii. 305; Udaipur, xxiv. 96.
- Dhāka. See Dacca.
- Dhākādakshin, village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 282.
- Dhākads, tribe in Khilchipur, xv. 278.
- Dhākars, cultivating caste, in Chhabra, x. 195; Kotah, xv. 416; Udaipur, xxiv. 94.
- Dhal tank, Devikot, xi. 276.
- Dhaleswari, river of Assam, xi. 282.
- Dhālīwāls, Jat tribe in Ferozepore District, xii. 89.
- Dhalkisor river. See Rupnārayan.
- Dhalni, lake in Goālpāra District, xii. 269.
- Dhālyā, class of Lambāni outcastes in Mysore, xviii. 200.
- Dhamacheti, king, Kelatha peak pagoda built by (fifteenth century), xxiii. 332.
- Dhamathawka, king of Pagan, pagoda erected by, in Pauk township (1091), xix. 322.
- Dhāmi, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xi. 282.
- Dhāmins, Brāhmans in Gayā, xii. 200.
- Dhamma Thawka Min. See Asoka.
- Dhamnār, village in Indore State, Central India, xi. 283.
- Dhāmpur, *tahsīl* in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 283-284.
- Dhāmpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 284; rainfall, i. 144.
- Dhāmra, river and estuary in Bengal, xi. 284.
- Dhamtarī, *tahsīl* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 284-285.
- Dhamtarī, town in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 285.
- Dhānaks, scavengers, in Delhi, xi. 226; Hissār, xiii. 149; Rohtak, xxi. 414.
- Dhanaula, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xi. 285.
- Dhandhuka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 285.
- Dhandhuka, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 286.
- Dhanga, rule of (950-99), ix. 69; battle of Lamghān (988), ix. 338.
- Dhangar or Gollas, shepherds in the Decan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akalkot, v. 178; Akola, v. 184; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Bāsim, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 379; Bhār, viii. 113; Bhor, viii. 148; Bīdar, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Elgandal, xii. 7; Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Indūr, xiii. 353; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 3; Mātherān, xvii. 221; Medak, xvii. 247; Mysore State, xviii. 196, 198; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Nānder, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nellore, xix. 11; Osmānābād, xix. 270; Parbhani, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra, xvii. 121; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Dhankas, aboriginal tribe, in Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295.
- Dhanorabai hospital, Nāsik, xviii. 412.
- Dhanrāj Sāhu, murdered (1848), v. 314.
- Dhansiri (1), river of Assam, xi. 286.
- Dhansiri (2), river of Assam, xi. 286-287.
- Dhānuks, caste in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhanwars, forest tribe in Bilāspur, viii. 226.
- Dhaola Dhār, mountain chain in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 287.
- Dhār, State in Central India, under Bhopāwar Agency, xi. 287-293; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
- Dhar, town in Central India, xi. 293-296; iron pillar, ii. 25; inscriptions, ii. 50 n.
- Dhār forest, minerals, iii. 147.
- Dhār Rao, traditional founder of Dhārwar fort (1403), xi. 316.
- Dhāra Singh, Rājā, Naro fort seized (1344), xviii. 301.
- Dhāra Tirth, spring of sulphurous water at Lakhi, Sind, xvi. 137.
- Dharāla, leading class of Kolis, rising of at Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x. 124; in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
- Dharam Chand, or Shādi Khān, ancestor of the Chibs, Kashmīr, xv. 100-101.

- Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817-34), xix. 244.
- Dhāramandal tank, Pinjaur, Patiāla, xx. 148.
- Dharampur, State in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi. 296-297.
- Dharampur, capital of Dharampur State, Bombay, xi. 297.
- Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 297-298.
- Dhārāpuram, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298.
- Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298-299.
- Dhārāseo, *tāluk* and town in Hyderābād. *See* Osmanābād.
- Dhāri (1), head-quarters of *tāluka* of the same name in Baroda State, xi. 299.
- Dhāri (2), petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 299, xxi. 291.
- Dhārīwal, village in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with woollen mill, xi. 299; manufactures, iii. 213.
- Dharlā, river of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Torsā.
- Dharm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23.
- Dharm Singh, *thākūr* of Dhādi, xi. 281-282.
- Dharma Singh, Pāri Nagar city said to have been founded by, xxiii. 309.
- Dharma Singh, Rājput, Narsinghpur State said to have been founded by, xviii. 385.
- Dharma Sūtras, the, Vedic works on law and custom, ii. 232-233.
- Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327.
- Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.
- Dharmanager, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.
- Dharma-nibandhas*, legal compendia of late date, ii. 262.
- Dharmapuri, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
- Dharmapuri, town in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
- Dharmarāj, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
- Dharmasāgar, tank at Comilla, x. 376.
- Dharmasamāj, school supported by, at Muzaffarpur, xviii. 107.
- Dharmatpur, battle of, xxi. 241.
- Dharmavaram, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299-300.
- Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 300.
- Dharmjaygarh, head-quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xi. 300.
- Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xi. 300-301.
- Dharmśāla, hill station and cantonment in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 301-302.
- Dharmśālas*. *See* Rest-houses.
- Dharnaoda, *thākūrāt* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417.
- Dharnī Deota, earth-god, chief god of Khonds, xv. 282.
- Dhārwar Agency, the. *See* Savanūr State.
- Dhārwar, District in Bombay Presidency, xi. 302-315; physical aspects, 302-305; history, 305-306; population, 306-308; agriculture, 308-311; forests, 311; mines and minerals, 311; trade and communications, 311-312; famine, 312-313; administration, 313-315; revenue, 314; education, 314-315; medical, 315.
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- Dhārwar, *tāluka* in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xi. 315.
- Dhārwar, town in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xi. 315-317; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 201, 217.
- Dhārwar geological system, i. 60; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii. 272; Deccan table-land, xi. 206; Kadūr, xiv. 263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Raichūr, xxi. 38; Sandūr, xxii. 42.
- Dhasān, river of Northern India, xi. 317.
- Dhātupāṭha*, the, or list of verbal roots, referred to by Pānini, ii. 263.
- Dhaulāgiri, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26.
- Dhauli, hill in Purī District, Bengal, xi. 317-318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
- Dhaurahrā, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, xi. 318.
- Dhāwal, Rājā. *See* Dholan Deo.
- Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.
- Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xxi. 114.
- Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Jodhpur, xiv. 189. *See also* Mahārs.
- Dhema Nanda, king of Magadha, defeat and death, vii. 209.
- Dhenkā, Dhenkānāl State supposed to have derived its name from, xi. 319.
- Dhenkānāl, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xi. 319; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
- Dhenkānāl, capital of State of same name in Bengal, xi. 320.
- Dheri Shāhān, village in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab. *See* Shāhderi.
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- Dhilū, Rājā, traditional founder of Delhi, xi. 224, 233.
- Dhilwān, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.
- Dhīmāl language, i. 391, 400.
- Dhīmars, caste of various functions, in

- Baonī, vi. 415; Chānda, x. 153; Darbhanga, xi. 155; Orchhā, xix. 245.
- Dhind-deva Wāgh, freebooter. *See* Dhundia.
- Dhinoj Brāhmans, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 292.
- Dhīr Lake, Goālpāra, xi. 269.
- Dhīr Shamsheer, commander-in-chief in Nepāl, conspiracy against (1882), xix. 37.
- Dhīr Singh, Tekāri Raj founded by, xxiii. 273.
- Dhīraj Singh, Dīwān, Lūgāsī confirmed to, xvi. 209; abdicated (1814), xvi. 209.
- Dhīrat Singh, ruler in Garha (1901), xii. 161.
- Dhobis, washermen, in Amritsar, v. 323; Attock, vi. 134; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Siālkot, xxii. 329-330; Soālkuchi, xxiii. 68.
- Dhodān, *tahsīl* in the Punjab. *See* Bhawānigarh.
- Dhodap, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 320.
- Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navsāri, xviii. 423; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.
- Dhokal Singh, rule in Pannā (1785-98), xix. 401.
- Dhola, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 165.
- Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of Dholpur town, xi. 331-332.
- Dholarva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 169.
- Dholera, seaport and cotton mart in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 320-321.
- Dholka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321.
- Dholka, historical town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321-322.
- Dholpur, State in Rājputāna, xi. 322-331; physical aspects, 322-323; history, 323-325; population, 325; agriculture, 325-327; forests, 326-327; trade and communications, 327; famine, 327-328; administration, 328-331; revenue, 329, 330; police, 331; education, 331; medical, 331; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
- Dholpur, capital of State in Rājputāna, xi. 331-332; inscription, ii. 56; brass-and copper-work, iii. 241.
- Dhond, head-quarters of *pettha* of same name in Poona District, Bombay, xi. 332-333.
- Dhonda gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 440.
- Dhondiyas, sect of Jains, i. 417; in Bānsda State, vi. 404.
- Dhond-Manmād State Railway, v. 119.
- Dhone, village in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 333.
- Dhonkal Singh, disputes concerning succession to Jodhpur, xiv. 186, 198.
- Dhorājī, fortified town in Gondal State, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333.
- Dhors, unclean caste in Dhārwar, xi. 308.
- Dhotijodās, manufactured at Maheshwar, Central India, ix. 368.
- Dhotis or dhotars, iii. 198; manufactured in Gadwāl, Hyderābād, xii. 121; Hyderābād, xiii. 262-263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 5; Maheshwar, xvii. 16; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Memāri, xvii. 291; Raichūr, xxi. 41; Savanūr, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Terdal, xxiii. 281; Warangal, xxiv. 362.
- Dhotria, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, xviii. 147, xi. 333.
- Dhrāngadhra, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333-334, xv. 167.
- Dhrāngadhra, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 334-335.
- Dhrol, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335, xv. 166.
- Dhrol, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335.
- Dhruon, mountain ridge, Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
- Dhruva Shāh, Rājā, daughter cured by Father Joseph Mary, viii. 6.
- Dhubri, subdivision in Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 335-336.
- Dhubri, head-quarters of Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 336-337.
- Dhul Kot (1), ruins near Udaipur, Rājputāna, v. 93.
- Dhul Kot (2), ruins near Dhār, Central India, xi. 293.
- Dhulaba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253.
- Dhulātia, *thakurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99.
- Dhūlia, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 337.
- Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337-339.
- Dhulīān, mart in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xi. 339.
- Dhulipnagar, name sometimes applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 339.
- Dhumnar, archaeological site in Central India. *See* Dhamnār.
- Dhundai, ancient name for Dibai, xi. 341.
- Dhūndārī language. *See* Jaipuri.

- Dhūndhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.
- Dhundhgarh, name of Dibai in eleventh century, xi. 341.
- Dhūndhu, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Jaipur, xiii. 385.
- Dhūndī dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx. 286.
- Dhundi Rāj temple. *See* Ganesh, Temple of.
- Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoli, xvii. 200; pillaged Shimoga 1799, xiii. 285, 290.
- Dhundias, Jain sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
- Dhūnds, aboriginal tribe in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
- Dhuniās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhanga, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhūpgarh, highest point in Sātpurā range, xxii. 132.
- Dhurumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
- Dhūrs, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Dhurwai, petty *sanad* State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi. 339, ix. 77.
- Dhyān Singh, Rājā of Jammu, Eminābād given in *jāgir* to, xii. 24; rule in Pūnch, xv. 94.
- Di Pa, disturbance in Salween, xxi. 417.
- Diamond Harbour, subdivision in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
- Diamond Harbour, village in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
- Diamond Island, off coast of Burma, with wireless telegraphy station, xi. 340-341.
- Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr, xvii. 400; Sangrūr, xiv. 175; xxii. 55.
- Diamonds, iii. 160-161; found or mined in Ajaigarh, v. 131; Anantapur, v. 338, 344; Banganapalle, vi. 372, 375; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bijāwar, viii. 188, 190; Central India, ix. 367; Chānda, x. 156; Charkhārī, x. 177, 178; Gāngpur, xii. 142; Golconda, xii. 309; Hyderābād, xiii. 232, 262; Kallūr, Hyderābād, xiv. 315; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241, 290; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Nagonda, xviii. 341; Nellore, xix. 17; Pannā, xix. 399, 402-403; Sambalpur, xxii. 12; Vindhya Hills, i. 62, xxiv. 317; Wajrakarūr, xxiv. 350; Warangal, xxiv. 357.
- Diampur, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Udayamperūr.
- Dibai, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xi. 341.
- Dibālpur, ancient town in the Punjab. *See* Dīpālpur.
- Dibāng, river of Assam, xi. 341.
- Dibru, river of Assam, xi. 341.
- Dibru-Sadiya Railway, iii. 415.
- Dibrugarh, subdivision of Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 341-342.
- Dibrugarh, town and cantonment in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 342-343.
- Didda, queen of Kashmīr (950-1003), xv. 92.
- Dīdwāna, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xi. 343.
- Dig, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, stormed by British (1804), xi. 343-344.
- Digambaras, sect of Jains, i. 414, 417; separation from Svetāmbaras, i. 414; in Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
- Digāru, Mishmi tribe, xvii. 378.
- Digbijai Jugal Kishor Dās, chief of Chaulishān (1895-1903), x. 216.
- Digbijaganj, *tahsil* in United Provinces. *See* Mahārājanj.
- Digboi, oil-field in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 344-345.
- Dighton, Mr., appointed first Collector of Nellore, xix. 20, 24.
- Dighton, Mr., revenue manager in Nalgonda District (1840), xviii. 343.
- Dignagar, village in Burdwan District, Bengal, xi. 345.
- Digras, town in Yeotmāl District, Berār, xi. 345.
- Digru, river of Assam, xi. 345.
- Dihāng, river of Assam, xi. 345.
- Dihing, Burhi, river of Assam, xi. 345-346.
- Dihing, Noa, river of Assam, xi. 346.
- Dikho, river of Assam, xi. 346.
- Dikshit, Bilheri family, landowners in Chhatarpur State, x. 199.
- Dikshitars, Brāhman sect, managers of temple of Siva, Chidambaram, x. 219-220.
- Dilāl Rājā, pirate in Sandwip, xxii. 49.
- Dilāwar Khān, Ghorī, governor of Mālwa (c. 1389-1405), ii. 379, 381, xvii. 103; assumed independence (1401), ii. 185; in Dhār, xi. 294; erected Lāt Masjid at Dhār, xi. 295; mosque at Māndogarh, ii. 187, xvii. 173; granted Antrī to Sheo Singh Chandrawat, xxi. 191.
- Dilāwar Khān, Mughal general, Athni sacked (1679), vi. 124; Golconda State invaded (1685-7), ii. 390; Jai Singh assisted by (1665), xx. 397; mosque and tomb at Khed, xv. 266.
- Dilāwar Khān, Mughal governor of Sira (1724-56), xxiii. 16.

- Dilāwar Khān, chief of Maimāna, submission to Abdur Rahmān Khān (1883-4), xvii. 32.
- Dilazāks, in Peshāwar valley, xx. 115.
- Diler Khān, Nawāb, Shāhābād founded by (1677), and buildings, xxii. 196-197.
- Diler Khān, Mughal general. *See* Dilāwar Khān.
- Diler Khān, slain and buried at Maudahā (1730), xvii. 232.
- Diler Khān, territories granted to, by the Durrānis, but driven out of lands by Sikh chiefs, xvi. 27.
- Dilkushā palace, at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.
- Dilli. *See* Delhi.
- Dilniji, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
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- Kamaleswar, Ahom king, rule in Assam, vi. 32.
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- Kamāl-ud-dīn Khān, rule in Rādhapur, xxi. 23.
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- Kamandal Kund, reservoirs at Gīrnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
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- Kishangarh, State in Rājputāna, xv. 310-317; physical aspects, 310-311; history, 311-312; population, 312-313; agriculture, 313-314; trade and communications, 314-315; famine, 315; administration, 315-317; education, 317; medical, 317; minerals, iii. 112; postal arrangements, iii. 424-425.
- Kishangarh, capital of Kishangarh State, Rājputāna, xv. 317-318.
- Kishen Cotton-Spinning Mill, Delhi, xi. 240.
- Kishen Prasād Bahādur, Mahārājā Sir, Peshkār, minister of Hyderābād State (1901), xiii. 243.
- Kishkindha, legendary visit of Rāma to, xiii. 235.
- Kishm, island in the Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 111.
- Kishor Dās Karmakār, gun at Murshidābād cast by, xviii. 56.
- Kishor Sāgar, lake in Kotah city, xv. 425.
- Kishor Singh I, chief of Kotah (1670-86), xv. 412.
- Kishor Singh II, Mahārao, chief of Kotah (1819-28), xv. 414; battle at Māngrol (1821), xvii. 180.
- Kishor Singh, rule in Pannā (1798-1840), xix. 401.
- Kishorganj, subdivision in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 318.
- Kishorganj, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 318-319.
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- Kistna, river of Southern India, i. 45, iii. 361, xv. 334-336.
- Kistna Canals, canal system of Kistna delta, iii. 331, 332, 338, 355, xv. 336-337.
- Kistnagiri, hill composing part of Gingee fortress, South Arcot, xii. 243.
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- Kitchener, Lord, Commander-in-Chief (1902), army reforms, ii. 529-530, iv. 359-360.
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- Kitolo, chief of the Little Kushans, founded kingdom of Gandhāra (425), i. 306; rule in valley of Indus, xix. 150; Punjab, xx. 262.
- Kitthayi Island. *See* Kisseraing.
- Kittūr, village and fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 337; outbreak in which British officers were killed (1824), xv. 337; inscription, ii. 56.
- Kiūthal, Simla Hill State, Punjab. *See* Keonthal.
- Kizilbāshis, Persian race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Istālif, xiii. 371.
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- Kodagas, tribe. *See* Coorg.
- Kodagu, vernacular name of Coorg, xv. 338.
- Kodagu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381; spoken in Coorg, xi. 22.

- Kodaikānal, *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338.
- Kodaikānal, sanitarium in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338-339; observatory, i. 106.
- Kodangal, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 339-340.
- Kodangal, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 340.
- Kodangibetta, peak in Coorg, xv. 340.
- Kodaung, hilly tract in Mōngmit State, Upper Burma, xv. 340.
- Kodinār, town in Amreli *prānt*, Baroda, xv. 340.
- Kodon*, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Balliā, vi. 253; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Baroda, vii. 46; Bastī, vii. 127; Bengal, vii. 245; Betūl, viii. 13; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Central India, ix. 359-360, 390; Central Provinces, x. 34, 35-36; Charkhārī, Central India, x. 178; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 209; Chhuikhadān, Central Provinces, x. 216; Drug, xi. 369-370; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Ghāzipur, xii. 226; Gorakhpur, xii. 335-336; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kaira, xiv. 280; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Kherī, xv. 271; Maihar, Central India, xvii. 28; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302; Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Padraunā, Gorakhpur, xix. 311; Palāmanu, xix. 340; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 29; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rajpipla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 295; Saktī, Central Provinces, xxi. 393; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 94; Saugor, xxii. 142; Seonī, xxii. 170; Sitāpur, xxiii. 57; Surat, xxiii. 159; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 170; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.
- Koenig, botanical collections of, in Madras, xvi. 242-243.
- Kohan Dil Khān, from Persia, Safdar Jang Sadozai driven out of Kandahār by 1842, xiv. 376.
- Kohāt, District in North-West Frontier Province, xv. 341-350; physical aspects, 341-342; history, 342-344; population, 344-345; agriculture, 345-347; trade and communications, 347-348; famine, 348; administration, 348-350; education, 350; medical, 350.
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- Koh-i-Bāba, mountain range in Afghānistān, xv. 352.
- Koh-i-Mārān, mountains in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 14, xxii. 98.
- Kohīmā, subdivision in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, xv. 352-353.
- Kohīmā, head-quarters of Nāgā Hills District, Assam, with cantonment, xv. 353.
- Koh-i-Patandar, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
- Kohīr, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād State. See Bīdar *Tāluk*.
- Kohīr, town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xv. 353.
- Kohistān, hilly country in Karachi District, Sind, xv. 353-354.
- Kohistān, hilly country in Kābul province, Afghānistān, xiv. 241.
- Kohistānī, language of Swāt and Upper Indus, i. 364, 371, 397.
- Kohistānīs, tribe in Kābul, xiv. 241.
- Koh-i-Sultān, extinct volcano in Chāgai Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120.
- Kohlīs, caste, in Bhandāra, viii. 64; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chānda, x. 153.
- Kohlu, *tahsīl* in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xv. 354.
- Kohlus, tribe on Minicoy Island, xvii. 360.
- Koil, town and *tahsīl* in Aligarh District, United Provinces, usually called Aligarh, xv. 354; history, v. 209-211.
- Koilābhūtīs, dancers in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Koilkonda, former *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 354.
- Koilkuntla, *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xv. 354.
- Koilpatti, village in Tinnevely District, Madras, xv. 354-355.
- Koirao, Nāgā tribe, in Manipur, xvii. 189.
- Koirīs, cultivating caste, in Assam, vi. 157; Balliā, vi. 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Champāran, x. 140; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzipur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Monghyr, xvii.

- 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Patna, xx. 59; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190. Koitūr. *See* Gonds.
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- Koknas, or Koknis, tribe, in Bānsda, Bombay, vi. 404; the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 146.
- Koktheinnayon pagoda, near Salin, Minbu, Burma, xvii. 348.
- Kol, generic name applied by Hindus to Mundā, Ho, and Oraon tribes of Bengal, xv. 355.
- Kol, demon, slain by Balarāma, v. 209, 217.
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- Kolāba, District in Bombay, xv. 355-368; physical aspects, 355-357; history, 357-359; population, 359-361; agriculture, 361-363; forests, 363-364; trade and communications, 364-365; famine, 365-366; administration, 366-367; education, 367-368; medical, 368; Jewish colony, i. 441.
- Kolachel, seaport in Travancore State, Madras, xv. 368.
- Kolair, lake in Madras. *See* Colair.
- Kolāla, ancient name of Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378.
- Kolāmī, Gondī dialect, i. 379, 381-382; spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
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- Kolār, town in Kolār District, Mysore, xv. 378-379.
- Kolār band of schistose rocks, Mysore, xviii. 165.
- Kolār Gold Fields, city in Kolār District, Mysore, iii. 141-142, xv. 376-378.
- Kolāramma temple, Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378.
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- Kolārians, ethnology, i. 298-299.
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- Kolhāpur, town in Amraoti District, Berār. *See* Kholāpur.
- Kolhāti, tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115.
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- Kolkai, village in Tinnevely District, Madras, former capital and seaport, xv. 387.
- Kollaimalais, hill range in Salem District, Madras, xv. 390.
- Kollangod, town in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 390.
- Kollans, caste, in Travancore, xxiv. 9.
- Kollas, blacksmiths, in Coorg, xi. 28.
- Kollegāl, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 391.
- Kollegāl, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 391.
- Kollūr, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
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- Komans, shepherd caste. *See* Idaiyans.
- Komāra Rāma, traditional builder of remains at Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi. 170-171.
- Komatis, trading caste in Southern India, iii. 302; in South Arcot, v. 426; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Bāsim, vii. 100; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ganjām, xii. 152; Gubbi, Mysore, xii. 345; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kistna, xv. 324; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mysore, xviii. 222; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 42; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.
- Kommaras, potters, in Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164.
- Komulmair, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kumbhlagarh.
- Kōn ravines, neolithic implements found in, ii. 91.
- Konārak, ruined temple in Purī District, Orissa, ii. 179, 180, xv. 391-392, xx. 402.
- Konbaung Min. *See* Tharrawaddy, Prince.
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- Kondadoras, tribe, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Kondalwādī, town in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 392.
- Kondamudi, inscription, ii. 59.
- Kondāne, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 392-393; caves, ii. 162.
- Kondapalli, town and hill-fortress in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 393.
- Kondavid, village and hill-fortress in Guntūr District, Madras, xv. 393.
- Kondkā, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chhuikhādān.
- Kondochates, Greek name for Great Gandak river, xii. 125.
- Kongālvās, rule in North Coorg, xi. 9-10.
- Kongnoli, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 393-394.
- Kongu, dynasty in Southern India, Coimbatore, x. 358; Salem, xxi. 398.
- Kongudēsarājakkal, the, Tamil chronicle, ii. 6-7.
- Konher, of Nāsik, steps, &c., on Saptashring made by, xxii. 80-81.
- Konher Rao Trimbak Patvardhan of Kurandvād, defeated at Bhoj by Yesājī Sindhia (1773), viii. 121.
- Köning, Henry, founder of Swedish Company (1731), ii. 466.
- Konkan, tract below Western Ghāts south of the Damangangā river, xv. 394-395; physical aspects, i. 39; meteorology, i. 114, 117, 130, 142, 148; zoology, i. 272; language, i. 374; growth of population, i. 463.
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- Konkanis, caste, in Bombay City, viii. 412; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 28.
- Konnūr, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, with antiquarian remains, xv. 395-396; inscription, ii. 9-10.
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- Kopāganj, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xv. 396-397.
- Kopargaon, *tāluka* of Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xv. 397.
- Kopilās, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
- Kopili, river of Assam. *See* Kapili.
- Koppa, *tāluk* in Kadūr District, Mysore, xv. 397-398.
- Koppal, hill-fort and town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xv. 398.
- Korā, ancient town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xv. 398.
- Korābar, estate in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kurābar.
- Korachas, Koramas, or Koravas, nomadic class, in Anantapur, v. 346; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 171; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 200, 255; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286.
- Korai, Baloch tribe, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315.
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- Korampur, ancient name of Holavanhalli, Mysore, xiii. 158.
- Korangi, village in Godāvari District, Madras. *See* Coringa.
- Korapula, river in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 398-399.
- Koraput, subdivision and *tahsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.
- Koraput, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.
- Koras, aboriginal tribe, in Mānbhūm, xvii. 115.
- Koras, tribe, in Andamans, v. 360.
- Koras, fishermen, in Baluchistān, Kalāt, xiv. 301; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48.
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- Koravas, tribe. *See* Korachas.
- Korbā, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.
- Koreā, tributary State in Central Provinces, xv. 399-402.
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- Koregaon, village in Poona District, Bombay, scene of battle (1818), xv. 402.
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- Korkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Berār, vii. 379; Betūl, viii. 9; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; by Korkūs, xv. 405; in Nimār, xix. 110.
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- Korwā, dialect of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Palāmau, xix. 339.
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- Korwas, aboriginal tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Palāmau, xix. 339; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.
- Kosala, in Hindu literature two tracts corresponding roughly to Oudh and Chhattisgarh, xv. 406-407.
- Kosam, two villages (Kosam Inām and Kosam Khirāj) in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xv. 407; brass seal ring from, ii. 25; sculptured group, ii. 48.
- Kosas*, Sanskrit dictionaries, ii. 264.
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- Kot, estate in Attock District, Punjab, xv. 409-410.
- Kot Kapūra, town in Faridkot State, Punjab, xvi. 3.
- Kot Nurpur, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
- Kot Pūtlī, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 3-4.
- Kota, language of the Dravidian family, spoken in the Nilgiris, i. 379, 381.
- Kotagiri, hill station and planting centre in the Nilgiris, Madras, xv. 410.
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- Kotrang, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, xvi. 4-5.
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- Kulāchi, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
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- Kulī, Sultān, founder of Kutb Shāhi dynasty (1512-43), ii. 390, xiii. 238; Dār-ush-shifa hospital built, xiii. 308; Kondapalli captured, xv. 393; Nalgonda taken, xviii. 339.
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- Kulpahār, *tahsil* in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 14-15.
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- Kulū, mountain *tahsil* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15-17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.
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- Kumār, river of Bengal, xvi. 17-18.
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- Kumaunīs, caste in Garhwāl, xii. 167.
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- Kumbakonam, city in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples, xvi. 20-21.
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- Kumpāwats, sept of Rāhtor Rājputs, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
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- Kumta, town and port in North Kanara District, Bombay, with lighthouse, xvi. 23-24.
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- Kūñch, town in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24-25.
- Kunchitiga, Wokkaliga tribe in Mysore, xviii. 194-195.
- Kundā, *talhsil* in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xvi. 25.
- Kunda, fort in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 25.
- Kundadagudda, peak in Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.
- Kundahs, range of hills in the Nīlgiris, Madras, xvi. 25-26.
- Kundaibāri pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 217.
- Kundalpur, Berār, believed to represent site of a buried city, xxiv. 376.
- Kundan Singh, service on British side in Mutiny, xxii. 364.
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- Manorī, peak in Seonī District, Central Provinces, xvii. 165.
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- Pandharpur, sacred town and place of pilgrimage in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xix. 390-391.
- Pāndhurmā, town in Chhindwāra District, Central Provinces, xix. 391-392.
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- Pārbatī, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Rājputāna, xix. 409-410.
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- Pas, baskets with covers, manufactured in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234.
- Pashai, language of the Pisācha family, spoken in Afghanistan, i. 356.
- Pashm or *pan*, the undercoat of wool on Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212-213.
- Pashmīna shawls. *See* Shawls.
- Pashto or Pasbtū, language of the Eranian family, spoken by Afghāns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354-355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghanistan, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistān, vi. 287-288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kashmir, xv. 103; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai,

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- Pashtūn, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289.
- Pāsi principality, Dhaurahrā supposed to be site of capital of, xi. 318.
- Pāsis, toddy-drawers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Hardoi, xiii. 45; Kherī, xv. 269, 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Oudh, xix. 287; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 28; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
- Pasni, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān, xx. 22-23.
- Passos*, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246-247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323.
- Pasrūr, *tahsīl* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
- Pasrūr, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
- Passagens*. See Ferries.
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- Pat Desert, meteorology, i. 149.
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- Pātālī, princess, Patna supposed to have been named after, xx. 66.
- Pātālīputra, ancient city, the modern Patna, vii. 209; Asoka pillar, ii. 109; wooden wall, ii. 156; capital of Maurya dynasty, ii. 281-282; under Chandragupta II, ii. 292. See also Patna.
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- Pātan, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 25.
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- Pātan, district in Rājputāna. See Keshorai Pātan.
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- Patanjali, founder of the Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257; also probably author of the *Mahābhāshya*, or Commentary on Pānini's Grammar (second century B.C.), ii. 263.
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- Pataudi, capital of State, Punjab, xx. 27.
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- Pathārī, mediatized State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 29-30.
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- Pathrā Tāl, lake in Bastī District, vii. 125.
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- Patiāla, capital of State in Punjab, xx. 50-51.
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- Pātkai, range of hills on north-east frontier of Assam, xx. 51.
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- and Government opium factory, xx. 65-70; meteorology, i. 154; Jain Council (310 B.C.), i. 415; massacre (1763), ii. 479; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 200, 243; road from Muttra, iii. 403; opium factory, iv. 242.
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- Pato pagoda, Taungtha township, Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 124.
- Pātoda, crown *tāluk* in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, xx. 73.
- Patola*, process of tie-dyeing, iii. 187.
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- Patras, *shikāris* and agriculturists, in Coorg, xi. 63.
- Pātri, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xx. 73.
- Pattā, ancestor of the Rāwats of Amet (*ob.* 1567), Rājputāna, v. 292.
- Pattadkal, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xx. 73; pillarrecord, ii. 43, 59; temples, ii. 168, 172, 175, 178.
- Pattan Munāra, ancient ruin in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xx. 73-74.
- Pattanavans, fishermen, in Chingleput, x. 257.
- Patthargarh, ruined fort at Najibābād, Bijnor, xviii. 334.
- Pattī, *tahsīl* in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xx. 74.
- Pattī, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xx. 74.
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- Pattikonda, village in Kurnool District, Madras, place of death of Sir Thomas Munro (1827), xx. 75.
- Pattisima, island in the Godāvari river, xx. 159.
- Pattukkottai, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xx. 75.
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- Patuākhālī, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 76.
- Patuākhālī, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 76.
- Pātūr, town in Akola District, Berār, with Buddhist caves and Muhammadan shrine, xx. 76-77.
- Patvardhan, family of Konkanasth Brāhmins, holders of Southern Marāthā Jāgirs, xxiii. 91-92.
- Pauk, subdivision and township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xx. 77.
- Paukkaung, township in Prome District, Lower Burma, xx. 77.
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- Paundravardhana, ancient kingdom in Bengal. *See* Pundra.
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- Paunglin lake, Minbu District, Burma, xvii. 344-345, 351.
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- Paurī, head-quarters of Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xx. 79.
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- Pawāyan, *tahsīl* in Shāhjahanpur District, United Provinces, xx. 81.
- Pawāyan, town in Shāhjahanpur District, United Provinces, xx. 81-82.
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- Pirāwa, district in Central India, attached to Tonk State, Rājputāna, xx. 151.
- Pirān, slave-governor of Ghazni, repulsed force sent to seize Ghazni (974), xix. 150.
- Pir-i-Roshan, 'the apostle of light,' founder of the Roshānia sect, Tirāhis driven from Tirāh by (c. 1600), xxiii. 389.
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- Pithasthān, place sacred to the goddess Satī, Lābpur, Birbhūm, xvi. 85.
- Pithora, Rāe, Hindu king. *See* Prīthwī Rāj.
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- Saādāt Khān, chief of Pakhli, Hazāra, under Durrāni rule (last half of eighteenth century), xix. 319.
- Saādāt Khān, Resaldār, prevented attempt of Mahsūds to sack Tānk, Dera Ismail Khān (1860), xxiv. 382.
- Saādāt Khān, of Lālpura, Afghānistān, arrested by the Amīr (1864), and died a prisoner, xvii. 386.
- Saādāt-ullah Khān, Nawāb of the Carnatic, prevented his head-quarters to Arcot (1712), v. 419; tomb at Arcot, v. 420; Rānīpet said to have been founded by (1713), xxi. 234.
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- Sāngāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār. *See* Kotda.
- Sangareddipet, head-quarters of Medak District, Hydrābād, xxii. 51.
- Sangarh, *tahsīl* in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xxii. 51.
- Sangat Singh, Rājā of Jind (1822-34), xiv. 167; transferred capital from Jind to Sangrūr (1827), xxii. 55.
- Sangha, Congregation of Buddhist monks, i. 410; of Jain monks, i. 415.
- Sanghar, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxii. 51.
- Sanghar, entered service of Bābar, and fell at Pānīpat (1526), xx. 132.
- Sānghi, village in Rohtak District, Punjab, xxii. 51.
- Sanghī Jethwa, traditional founder of Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
- Sangin Ali (*ob.* 1570), founder of ruling family in Chitrāl, x. 301.
- Sāngla, village with ruins in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xxii. 52.
- Sānglawāla Tibba, hill in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xxii. 52.
- Sāngli, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xxii. 52-54; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Sāngli, capital of State in Bombay, xxii. 54.
- Sangma, exogamous sept of Gāros, Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 175.
- Sangod, town in Kotah State, Rājputāna, xxii. 54.
- Sāngoji, founder of Kotda or Sāngāni, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 1.
- Sāngola, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 54.
- Sāngola, town in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 54-55.
- Sangrām Sāh, greatest king of Garhā-Mandlā dynasty, x. 13, xvii. 160-161, xxii. 167.
- Sangrām Singh, Chauhān Rājput, traditional founder of Etah (fourteenth century), xii. 37.
- Sangrām or Sanga Singh I, the greatest of the Rānās of Mewār (1508-27), xxiv. 89; took Chanderi (1520), x. 164; defeated Mahmūd Khiljī II and took Gāgraun, xii. 122; enlarged territory of the Rājputs, xxi. 96; encountered Bābar's army at Khānua (1527), and was defeated and mortally wounded, ii. 394, vii. 19, xv. 245, xxi. 96; took Ranthambhor, xxi. 235; took Sarangpur from Mahmūd Khiljī II (1526), xxii. 96.
- Sangrām Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1710-34), xxiv. 91.
- Sangrām Singh, second son of Rājā of Idar, became independent at Ahmadnagar, Mahī Kānthā (*c.* 1791), v. 125, xiii. 326.
- Sāngri, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xxii. 55.
- Sangrūr, *nizāmat* and *tahsīl* in Jind State, Punjab, xxii. 55.
- Sangrūr, capital of Jind State, Punjab, since 1827, with college and hospitals, xxii. 55.
- Sangu, river of Eastern Bengal, xxii. 55-56.
- Sanitaria and hill stations, in the Himālayas, i. 19; Mount Abu, Rājputāna, v. 5; Alwaye, Travancore, v. 269; Amboli, Bombay, v. 291; Bharwain,

- Hoshiārpur, viii. 89; Chail, Patiāla, Punjab, x. 121; Chāngla Gali, Hazāra, x. 173; Cherāt, Peshāwar, x. 193; Chikalda, Amraotī, Berār, x. 220; Coimbatore, x. 372; Coonoor, Nilgiris, xi. 2; Dalhousie, Gurdāspur, xi. 125-126; Darjeeling, xi. 169, 180-181; Dunga Gali, Hazāra, xi. 379; Fort Munro, Dera Ghāzi Khān, xii. 101, xliii. 129; Fort Sandeman, Baluchistān, xii. 103; Gālma fort, Khāndesh, xii. 125; Islāmābād, Kashmīr, xiii. 371; Kasauli, Ambāla, xv. 68; Khandāla, Poona, xv. 223-224; Khuldābād, Aurangābād, xv. 285; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 339; Kotagiri, Nilgiris, xv. 410; Kurseong, Darjeeling, xvi. 54; Kuttālam, Tinnevely, xvi. 57-58; Landour, Dehra Dūn, xvi. 135; Mahābaleshwar, Sātāra, xvi. 424-426; Manora, Karāchi, xv. 12; Mātherān, Kolāba, xvii. 219-221; Mount Victoria, Burma, xviii. 9; Murree, Rāwalpindi, xviii. 42-43; Mussoorie, Dehra Dūn, xviii. 61-62; Nathia Gali, Hazāra, xviii. 415; Ootacamund, Nilgiris, xix. 238; Pachmarhi, Hoshangābād, xix. 306-308; Palmaner, North Arcot, xix. 370; Pānchgani, Sātāra, xix. 378-380; Pirmed, Travancore, xx. 152; Ponnudi, Travancore, xx. 163; Purandhar, Poona, xx. 396-397; Rāmāndrug, Bellary, xxi. 170-171; Rānikhet, Almorā, xxi. 233-234; Sakesar, Shāhpur, xxi. 389, 412; Sheikh Budīn, Dera Ismail Khān, xxii. 268; Sulaimān Range, North-West Frontier, xxiii. 129; Tārāgarh, Ajmer, v. 170; Thandaung, Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 304; Thandiāni, Hazāra, xxiii. 304; Wellington, Nilgiris, xxiv. 384 385; Yercaud, Salem, xxiv. 423-424.
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- Sanjan, village in Thāna District, Bombay, early settlement of Pārsis, xxii. 56-57; Pārsis traditionally arrived at 717, i. 439-440.
- Sanjāri, *tahsīl* in Drug District, Central Provinces, xxii. 57.
- Sanjāwi, sub-*tahsīl* in Lorālai District, Baluchistān, xxii. 57-58.
- Sanjeli, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 58.
- Sānkala, ruins in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab. See Sāngla.
- Sankar, Sṛī, or Sankar Deb, Vaishnava reformer and Assamese poet, ii. 434; founder of Mahāpurushia sect in Assam, vi. 47; founded religious college at Barpetā, Assam, vii. 85.
- Sankara Chandra, king of Kashmīr, defeat of Prithwī Chandra in Jullundur (end of ninth century), xiv. 223.
- Sankara Varman, king of Kashmīr (883-902), xv. 91-92; invaded kingdom of Alākhāna, xii. 365.
- Sankarāchārya, commentator on the Vedānta and missionary of Sivaism (c. 788-820), i. 422, ii. 254, 329, viii. 203; work of, i. 421; born on banks of Alwaye river, Travancore, v. 269; temple at Badrīnāth, Garhwāl, vi. 179; *maths* at Dwārka, Kāthiāwār, xi. 387; Sringeri, Mysore, xiv. 264, xxiii. 99, 105; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20; visited Nepāl, xix. 31; buried at Nirmal, Thāna, xix. 123; pupils said to have founded Brāhman *maths* at Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48.
- Sankarāchārya, Sṛī, Sṛisailam, Kurnool, under management of, xxiii. 110.
- Sankaranayinārkovil, *tāluk* in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxii. 58.
- Sankaranayinārkovil, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxii. 58.
- Sankarī Dāsī, Rāni, built Hanseswarī temple at Bānsbāria, Hooghly (1819), vi. 403.
- Sankaridrug, village and hill-fort in Salem District, Madras, xxi. 395, xxii. 58-59.
- Sankeshwar, village with temple in Belgaum District, Bombay, xxii. 59.
- Sankhatra, village in Siālkot District, Punjab, residence of wealthy merchants, xxii. 59.
- Sankheda, town in Baroda, xxii. 59.
- Sānkhyā system of philosophy, ii. 256-257.
- Sānkhyā-kārikā*, the, manual of Sānkhyā philosophy, ii. 257.
- Sankisā, village with ruins in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxii. 59-60; seal-stamp from, ii. 48-49.
- Sankosh, river of Eastern Bengal, xxii. 60.
- Sānkraīl, village in Howrah District, Bengal, with jute-mills and cement works, xxii. 60.
- Sannyāsī ascetics, i. 421, xx. 290.
- Sanosra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxii. 60.
- Sansār Chand, Rājā of Kāngra, Bhūp Singh ousted from Bajwāra by (1801), vi. 221; attacked Kamlagarh, xiv. 328; rule in Kāngra, xiv. 384-385; attacked Bilāspur, xiv. 385; besieged Kāngra (1774), xiv. 398; invaded Mandi, xvii. 154; Nādaun once favourite resi-

- dence of, xviii. 272; held court at Sujānpur Tira, xiii. 117.
- Sānsias, criminal tribe, in Ferozepore, xii. 93; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 91; Nānta, Rājputāna, xviii. 367; Patāla, Punjab, xx. 46; Sahāranpur, xvi. 373; Siālkot, xxii. 332.
- Sanskrit, the language defined, the polished form of an archaic tongue, contrasted with the language of the Rīgveda and with the later Prākritis, i. 357-359; influence of Sanskrit on the vernaculars, i. 362-363; revival between A.D. 350 and 450, ii. 141.
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- Santāla Devī, Grāma founded by (twelfth century), xii. 344.
- Santālī, dialect of Kherwārī, or language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 399; spoken in Bānkurā, vi. 386; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35; Mānbhūm, xvii. 114; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 6.
- Santalpur, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Santāls, hill tribe in Bengal, ethnology, i. 296; polyandry among, i. 483; in Assam, vi. 46; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 25, 30, xi. 378; Birbhūm, viii. 243; Burdwān, ix. 94; Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Dāman-i-koh, Santāl Parganas, xi. 131-132; Darang, Assam, xi. 185; Goalpāra, Assam, xii. 272; Dinājpur, xi. 350-351; Dumkā, Santāl Parganas, xi. 378; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90, 94; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 122; Mālda, xvii. 77-78; Mānbhūm, xvii. 114-115; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 242; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 67-68; Saraikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 348; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.
- Santān, Rājā of Jhūsī, name of Sāndi said to be derived from, xxii. 30.
- Santana Shāhi, Rājā, founder of Dumraon family in Snāhābād (1320), xi. 378.
- Santapilly, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, with lighthouse, xxii. 78-79.
- Santara dynasty, held Araga under the Chālukyas, v. 389; in Kadūr, xiv. 264; included kingdom of Kalasa, xiv. 299; in Shimoga, xxii. 284.
- Santarasa, king of Humcha, founder of Vastāra, xxiv. 301.
- Sante Bennūr, old town in Shimoga District, Mysore, with temple and mosque, xxii. 79.
- Sānthāl, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxii. 79.
- Sāntidās, temple at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
- Sāntidās, jeweller, Pālitāna conferred upon, by prince Murād Baksh (1650), xix. 360.
- Sāntipur, trading town in Nadiā District, Bengal, former site of a commercial Residency, xxii. 79; arts and manufactures, iii. 200, 202.

- Santopilly, village in Madras. *See* Santapilly.
- Sanudo, Marino, Italian traveller (thirteenth century), mention of Cambay, ix. 297.
- Sānwant Singh, Dīwān, founder of Bijnā estate, Bundelkhānd (c. 1690), viii. 191.
- Sānwant Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1752-65), xix. 244; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Sānwant Singh, present Rājā of Bijāwar (1899), viii. 189.
- Sanzar Khel Kākars, chief tribe in Kila Saifulla, Baluchistān, xv. 305.
- Sao Kya Tun, Sawbwa of Hsipaw, Burma, appointed by king Mindon, xiii. 220.
- Sao Maha, refractory ruler of West Manglōn, Burma (1892), xvii. 179.
- Sao Ngawk Hpa, led a Chinese attack upon Burma (1668), viii. 47.
- Saoner, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 80.
- Saonrs, caste. *See* Savaras.
- Sapphires, iii. 161; found in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Kashmir, xv. 131; Ruby Mines, xxi. 327, 333.
- Saptagram, ruined town in Bengal. *See* Sātgaon.
- Saptashring, hill crowned with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 134, xxii. 80-81.
- Saptashringanivāsini, goddess. *See* Mahishāsūr Mardini.
- Sar Bāgh, place of cremation for Būndi chiefs, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
- Sāra, village and railway terminus in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, proposed site for Ganges bridge, xxii. 81-82.
- Sarabhojī, last Rājā of Tanjore (ob. 1832), xxii. 228-229; erected fort and column at Pattukkottai (1815), xx. 76; statue in Tanjore city, xxiii. 242.
- Sarabjit Singh, Rājā of Baraunda (1827), vi. 430.
- Saracenic or Muhammadan architecture, ii. 181-200.
- Sarad fair, held in Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326, 332.
- Sāragarhi, village in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, scene of heroic defence of Sikh sepoys against Orakzais (1897), xxii. 82.
- Saraikeḷā, feudatory State in Chotā Nāgpur, Bengal, xxii. 82-84.
- Sarais*, or native inns, primarily for Muhammadans, Arvi, Wārdha, vi. 8; Asiwan, Unao, vi. 13; Barwāha, Central India, vii. 90; Chāpra, Sāran, x. 175; Chhāta, Muttra, x. 197; Chhatrapur, Central India, x. 202; Chhibrāmau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 332; Dohad, Pānch Mahāls, xi. 366; Ghāziābād, Meerut, xii. 222; Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, xiii. 7; Hyderābād State, xiii. 285; Jālma, Hyderābād, xiv. 29; Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xiv. 87; Karāchi, xv. 12; Khajuhā, Fatehpur, xv. 219-220; Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar, xv. 266; Kosī, Muttra, xv. 408; Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 152; Mainpuri, xvii. 41; Nakūr, Sahāranpur, xviii. 336; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 345; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 355; Nawābganj, Bāra Bankī, xviii. 427; Nūrmahal, Punjab, ii. 132; Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 97; Sehore, Central India, xxii. 162; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
- Sarāj, *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xxii. 84.
- Sarāks, in Orissa, survival of Buddhism among, i. 413; traditional constructors of antiquarian remains at Charrā, Mānbhūm, x. 180.
- Sārālā Dāsa, Oriyā poet (early sixteenth century), ii. 432.
- Saralbhāngā, river of Assam, xxii. 84.
- Sarameti, highest peak in Burma, x. 238.
- Sāramuni, sage, flowers raised by, for the worship of Śiva, xxiv. 44.
- Sāran, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xxii. 84-93; physical aspects, 85-86; history, 86; population, 86-88; agriculture, 88-89; trade and communications, 89-91; famine, 91; administration, 91-93; education, 93; medical, 93; density of population, i. 452; leather-work, iii. 190.
- Sāran, subdivision in Sāran District, Bengal. *See* Chāpra.
- Saranda, hill range in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xxii. 93.
- Sārang, Sultān, submitted to Bābar, who conferred on him the Potwār country, xxi. 264.
- Sārang Khān, recovered Lahore (1394), xvi. 107; put down rebellion in Punjab (1394), xx. 267; attacked Multān, xx. 267; defeated at Sirhind by Khizr Khān (1420), xxiii. 21.
- Sārang Singh Khichī, Sāranpur named after, xxii. 95.
- Sārangapāni, temple at Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20.
- Sārangarh, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xxii. 93-95.
- Sārangarh, capital of State in Central Provinces, xxii. 95.
- Sārangdhar, incarnation of Vishnu, demon Meghan Karcā slain by, xvii. 276.
- Sārangjī, ancestor of Lāthi chiefs, Kāthiawār, xvi. 154.
- Sārangpur, ancient town with ruins in

- Dewās State, Central India, scene of death of Rūpmatī, xxii. 95-96; muslins, iii. 202.
- Sarangsen, leader of Umat Rājputs, xxi. 68.
- Saraogīs, mercantile caste, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 112.
- Sāras, Rājā, origin of Sirsa ascribed to, xxiii. 45.
- Saraspur, or Siddheswar, hills in Assam, xxii. 97.
- Sarasvatī, sacred river of the *Rigveda*, ii. 219-220.
- Sarasvatī, river goddess in the *Rigveda*, in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brahmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temples at Dhār, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwar, xii. 119; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
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- Saraswatī, river of Punjab, i. 30, xxii. 97.
- Saraswati, river of Western India, xxii. 97.
- Saraswatpur, Saoner a corruption of, xxii. 80.
- Sarath Deogarh, subdivision and town in Bengal. *See* Deogarh.
- Sarawān, division in Baluchistān, xxii. 97-102; physical aspects, 97-98; history, 99; population, 99; agriculture, 99-100; trade and communications, 100-101; administration, 101-102.
- Sarawān insurgents, Kalāt surrendered to (1840), xiv. 305.
- Sarawāns, division of Brāhūis, Baluchistān, ix. 15.
- Saraya, Old and New, suburbs of Māndvi, Cutch, xvii. 174.
- Sarbamangalā, temple at Gobindganj, Rangpur, xxi. 226.
- Sarbuland Khān, Mughal viceroy of Gujārāt (1723-30), xii. 352; incursions into Baroda, vii. 32; rebellion suppressed by Abhai Singh, xiv. 185.
- Sārdā, river flowing from the Himālayas through north-western Oudh, xxii. 102-103.
- Sardār Khān, Haidar Alī's general, besieged Tellicherry (1780), xxiii. 277.
- Sardār Khān, Malik, chief of the Nūmria clan, Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5.
- Sardār Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1764-6), xv. 311.
- Sardār Singh, chief of Lugāsi, Central India (1814-60), loyal during Mutiny, xvi. 209.
- Sardār Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1838-42), xxiv. 92.
- Sardār Singh, Rājā of Bikaner (1851-72), viii. 207; founder of Sardārshahr, xxii. 104.
- Sardār Singh, present Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1895), xiv. 187.
- Sardār Singh Rāthor, original owner of Sardārpur, xxii. 103.
- Sardāgarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 103.
- Sardāni Lachhman Kunwar (*ob.* 1335), rule in Ferozepore, xii. 98.
- Sardārpur, civil and military station in Gwalior State, Central India, headquarters of Bhopāwar Agency and of Mālwa Bhil Corps, xxii. 103-104.
- Sardārshahr, town in Bikaner State, Rājputāna, xxii. 104.
- Sardhana, *tahsīl* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104.
- Sardhana, estate in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104-105.
- Sardhana, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, famous as residence of Begam Sumrū (*ob.* 1836), with Roman Catholic cathedral, xxii. 105-107.
- Sardul Singh, son of Ala Singh, Mina destroyed by (early eighteenth century), xx. 133.
- Sardul Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1879-1900), xv. 312.
- Sarfa Khān, Dīwān, tomb at Tatta, Sind, xxii. 402.
- Sarfarāz Alī, Mīr, appointed by Sayājī Rao II, Gaikwār, to watch ministers (1820), vii. 38.
- Sarfarāz Khān, governor of Bengal (1739), vii. 217; defeated by Alī Vardī Khan at Gūiā (1740), xii. 245.
- Sarfarāz Khān, rule in Sind (1772-5), xxii. 399.
- Sargodha, *tahsīl* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xxii. 107.
- Sargodha, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, capital of Jhelum Colony, xxii. 107-108.
- Sargujā, State in Central Provinces. *See* Surgujā.
- Sargujā, niger-seed (*Guizotia abyssinica*), cultivated in Bengal, vii. 246; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7.
- Sārḥ Salempur, former name of Narwal *tahsīl*, United Provinces, xxii. 108.
- Sarila, petty *sanad* State in Bundelkhand Agency, Central India, ix. 77, xxii. 108.
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- Silā Dwīpa, name of part of Mahāsthān, xvi. 437.
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- Silāditya, king of Mālwa, traditional account of, ii. 72; Maukharis crushed by, xxiv. 149.
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- Silhari, Gahlot Rājput, Raisen stronghold of (sixteenth century), xxi. 63.
- Silica, chalcedonic (including agate and carnelians), iii. 162-163.
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- Sillāna, State and town in Central India. *See* Sailāna.
- Sillod, crown *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xxii. 375.
- Silva, Bernardo Peres da, Governor of Goa (1835), xii. 257.
- Silva, Jean de (Bourbon), fugitives from Mutiny received by (1857), xiii. 324.
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- Silver, found with galena but not now worked, iii. 145; imports and exports, iii. 292, 309, 310.
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- Silver-work. *See* Gold- and Silver-work.
- Sim, Major, survey of Pāmban Channel (1828), xix. 376.
- Simha Deva, king of Kashmīr. *See* Jaya Simha.
- Simhāchalām, temple in Vizagapatam, Madras, xxii. 375.
- Simhāsana-dvātrimsikā*, the, Sanskrit collection of fairy-tales, of Buddhistic origin, ii. 252.
- Simhāsanaswāmīs, religious heads of the Lingāyats, Ujjini, Bellary, seat of, xxiv. 115.
- Simla, District in Delhi Division, Punjab, xxii. 376-382; physical aspects, 376-378; history, 378; population, 378-379; agriculture, 379-380; forests, 380; trade and communications, 380-381; administration, 381-382; education, 382; medical, 382.
- Simla, town in Simla District, Punjab, summer capital of the Government of India and permanent head-quarters of many of the Army departments, xxii. 382-385; observatory, i. 105; meteorology, i. 113, 151-152, 155.
- Simla-*cum*-Bharauli, isolated tracts in Simla District, Punjab, xxii. 385.
- Simla Hill States, group of States in Punjab, under a Superintendent, xxii. 385-388; surveys, iv. 493.
- Simpson, Lieutenant, killed by Manipuris (1891), xvii. 188.
- Sinagi Nāmgyal, king of Ladākh, Spirit fell into hands of (c. 1630), xxiii. 93.

Sinbaungwe, township in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xxii. 388.

Sinbyumashin, mother of king Thibaw's three queens, xvii. 141.

Sinbyumyashin, king of Toungoo. *See* Bayin Naung.

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Sind, river of Central India, xxii. 432-433.

Sind College, at Karāchi, xv. 12, 18.

Sind Press Company, cotton-presses at Karāchi, xv. 12.

Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway (former company), iii. 376, 398.

Sindan, old name for Sanjan, Thāna, xxii. 56.

Sindas, line of Naga chiefs in Belagutti, Mysore (twelfth century), vii. 144.

Sindes, agricultural caste, in Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144.

Sindgi, *tāluka* in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 433.

Sindhia, family name of Rājā of Gwalior, wars with, ii. 442, 443, 484, 491, 502; British relations with, ii. 444, iv. 10, 11, 65, 70, 74, 75, 76; Bāgh possessed, vi. 184; Barnagar conquered (eighteenth century), vii. 23; Govind Rao Gaikwār supported in quarrel with Mānājī Gaikwār, vii. 36; Rājā of Baroda, Central India, compelled to acknowledge suzerainty of, vii. 84; Belgaum harried, vii. 148; Bhind fell to (eighteenth century), viii. 110; ceded share of Chanderī State to the British (1844), xiv. 138; Gohad under, xi. 324; history of rule in Gwalior, xii. 421-426; family cenotaphs at Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 151-152; sent by Peshwā to levy dues in Mālwa (1724), ix. 340; Mandasor possessed by, xvii. 150; Nadigaon *pargana* held by Rājā of Datīā from, xviii. 283; Narod fell to (nineteenth century), xviii. 381; rule in Nimār, xix. 108, 119; Pāvāgarh held by (1761-1803, 1804-53), xx. 80; Rājgarh became tributary to, xxi. 69; Rājā of Ratlām became tributary to, xxi. 241; mansions belonging to, at Shrigonda, Ahmadnagar, xxii. 309; Sikarwārī fell to (eighteenth century), xxiii. 419; held Sindkhed, xxii. 434; Sunel fell to, xxiii. 146; in Tonk, xxiii. 417; Udaipur invested and laid waste, xxiv. 91, 92; Ujjain passed to (c. 1750), xxiv. 114-115; Yāval possessed, xxiv. 415. *See also* Jaiājī, Mahādījī, and Daulat Rao Sindhia.

Sindhi, or Sindī, language of the outer group of the Indo-Aryan family, with four dialects and no literature, i. 362, 364, 372, 397; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287; Bombay Presidency, viii. 300-302; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jaisalmer, Rājputāna, xiv. 4; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 250; Karāchi, xv. 5; Khairpur, xv. 212; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sind, viii. 305, 306, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, xxii. 310; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 279.

Sindhnūr, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xxii. 433.

Sindhnūr, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xxii. 433.

Sindhudrug, fort on island near Mālvān, Ratnāgiri, xvii. 96.

- Sindhurājā, rule in Dhār (995-1010), xi. 293.
- Sindiapura, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 433.
- Sindis, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Khairpur, xv. 212; Kohistān, xv. 354; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Sind, xxii. 406, 407.
- Sindkhed, village in Buldāna District. Berār, home of the Marāthā family of Jādon, xxii. 433-434.
- Sindkheda, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.
- Sindkheda, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.
- Sind-Pishin Railway, vi. 312-313.
- Sind-Sāgar Doāb, *doāb* in Punjab, xxii. 434-435.
- Singāhī Bhadāura, town in Kheri District, United Provinces, xxii. 435.
- Singaing, township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xxii. 435.
- Singālilā, hill range in Darjeeling, Bengal, xxii. 435.
- Singār Chaoī, or 'nuptial hall,' of Rājā Hun, Bhainsrorgarh, viii. 40.
- Singār Chaoī, temple at Chitor, x. 299.
- Singareni coal-field, Hyderābād, iii. 132, 135, xiii. 261.
- Singhana, Yādava king (1210-47), ii. 341; acquired Western Chālukyan kingdom, xi. 200; rule in Deccan from 1191, vi. 143.
- Singhāna, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 435.
- Singhar, Sūtra ruler of Sind, Cutch overrun (end of eleventh century), xi. 78.
- Singhāra* or water-chestnut, found in Pamoh, xi. 139; Kashmīr, xv. 126-127; Lūni river, xvi. 212; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.
- Singhbhūm, District in Chotā Nāgpur Division, Bengal, xxiii. 1-11; physical aspects, 1-3; history, 4-6; population, 6-7; agriculture, 7-8; forests, 8; minerals, 8; trade and communications, 8-9; famine, 9; administration, 9-10; education, 10-11; medical, 11; botany, i. 190-191; ancient gold workings, iii. 142; minerals, iii. 144; copper, iii. 144.
- Singlā, river of Assam, xxiii. 11.
- Singpho dialects. *See* Kachin.
- Singpho Hills, tract of hilly country on border of Assam, xxiii. 11-12.
- Singphos, tribe in Assam, vi. 14; on banks of Noa Dihing, xi. 346; Khamti Hills, xv. 222; Singpho Hills, xxiii. 11-12.
- Singpur, estate in Khāndesh District, Bombay. *See* Mehvās Estates.
- Singu, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xvi. 12.
- Singu, Myingyan, Burma, petroleum field, iii. 140.
- Singu Min, king of Burma (1776-81), ix. 123.
- Sinhgarh, historic hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, xxiii. 12-13.
- Sinjhorō, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiii. 13.
- Sinjranis, tribe, in Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
- Sinnar, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13.
- Sinnar, historic town with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13-14.
- Sinor, town with temples and bathing *ghāt* in Baroda, xxiii. 14.
- Sinpyushin pagoda, in Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 355.
- Siohārā, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces. *See* Seohārā.
- Sipāh Kambar Khel, tribe sharing in Khyber allowance (1840), xv. 302.
- Siprā, river of Central India, xxiii. 14-15.
- Sipri, town and railway terminus in Gwalior State, Central India, former British cantonment, xxiii. 15.
- Sira, *tāluka* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiii. 15.
- Sira, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, former Muhammadan capital, xxiii. 15-16.
- Siraguppa, town in Bellary District, Madras. *See* Siruguppa.
- Siraiḳī, dialect of Sindī, i. 372; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Khairpur, xv. 212; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 279.
- Sirājganj, subdivision in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 16.
- Sirājganj, town in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, centre of jute trade, xxiii. 16-17.
- Sirāj-ud-daula, Nawāb of Bengal (1756-7), ii. 474, vii. 217; took Calcutta (1756), ii. 474, vii. 218, ix. 264; conspiracy to set Mir Jafar in his place, ii. 475; battle of Plassey (1757), ii. 475-476, iv. 9, xx. 156; murder, ii. 476.
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- Sirāj-ud-daula, minister at Hyderābād

- (1843-7 and 1851-3), xiii. 241-242, xxi. 394.
- Sirālkoppa, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 17.
- Sirampur, subdivision and town in Hooghly District, Bengal. *See* Serampore.
- Siranda, lake in Las Bela State, Baluchistan, xxiii. 17.
- Sras Pāl, Sarsāwā named after, xxii. 109-110.
- Sirasgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xxiii. 17.
- Sirāthū, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 18.
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- Taillandier, French Jesuit, Nicobars mentioned by (1711), xix. 64.
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- Taimūr, Mongol invader of India. *See* Timūr.
- Taimūris, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Herāt, xiii. 113.
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- Tāki, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xxiii. 206.
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- Takkars, council of elders in Coorg, xi. 25.
- Takkarus. *See* Mālumis.
- Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.
- Takola, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
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- Tāl, town in Jaora State, Central India, xxiii. 206-207.
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- Talab Faiz Khān, Pataudi State, Punjab, granted to, by Lord Lake (1806), xv. 27.
- Talacheri, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Tellicherry.
- Talagang, *tahsīl* in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
- Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
- Talāgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār. *See* Talegaon.
- Talaguṇḍa, village with inscriptions in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 207.
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- Talainggyaung, quarter in Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.
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- Talamba, ancient town in Multān District, Punjab, xxiii. 211.
- Talavanapura, Sanskrit name of Talakād, xxiii. 208.
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- Talegaon-Dhamdhare, village in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the Marāthā family of Dhamdhare, xxiii. 213.
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- Tālgrām, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 213.
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- Tāloi, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
- Talpat Nagari, mound near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
- Tālpur, Baloch dynasty of Mirs in Sind (1783-1843), xxii. 399-401, 407; in Hyderābād, xiii. 313; tombs at Hyderābād city, xiii. 314, 322, xxii. 403; in Karachi, xv. 4, 14, 15; Sukkur, xxiii. 120; conflict with Shah Shujā-ul-mulk at Sukkur (1833), xxiii. 127; in Tando

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- Talsāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiii. 215.
- Tamāchi, Sammā Jām in Sind, carried captive to Delhi (c. 1340), xxii. 396.
- Tamadaw, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 215.
- Tamakam, building at Madura, xvi. 406.
- Tamarinds (*Tamarindus indica*), grown in India generally, iii. 75; Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; Amarapura, Burma, v. 271; Anantapur, v. 338; Baroda, vii. 79; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96; Belgau, vii. 145, 157; Berār, vii. 364; Bhanuagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Broach, ix. 19; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 84; Burdwan, ix. 92; Central Provinces, x. 8; Chānda, x. 149; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Coorg, xi. 35; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Damoh, xi. 135; Darbhanga, xi. 153; Elephant Island, Bombay, xii. 2; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 11; Etah, xii. 29; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Hamirpur, xiii. 14; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 31; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Kānkāhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Karīmānagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Kolāba, xv. 356, 364; Kudchali, Bellary, xvi. 11; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 245; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Monywa, Burma, xvii. 420; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95; Mysore, xviii. 217; Nagpur, xviii. 305; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350, 352; Narod, Central India, xviii. 381; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 8, 16; the Nicobars, xix. 62; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Patna, xx. 55; Poona, xx. 166; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Rampa, Godāvari, xxi. 182; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 353; Salem, xxi. 402; Sāran, xxii. 85; Saugor, xxii. 137; Seonī, xxii. 166; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Sind, xxii. 393, 413; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Surat, xxiii. 152; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; United Provinces, xxiv. 183; Wardhā, xxiv. 367; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402; Yellavaram, Godāvari, xxiv. 421.
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- Tāmbraparni, river in Tinnevely District, Madras, xix. 406, xxiii. 215-216.
- Tame pagoda, Poila State, Burma, xxii. 254.
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- Tamlu, language of the Nāgā group, i. 393.
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- Tamlūk, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, the ancient Tāmrālipta, sea-

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- Tamme Gauda, of Sugatūr, title of Chikka Rāya granted to, with part of Kolār (fifteenth century), xv. 371, 378, xviii. 176.
- Tamradhwaj, Kāchāri king (c. 1700), vi. 30.
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- Tāmralipta, ancient kingdom of Bengal, vii. 210, xxiii. 218.
- Tāmraṅga, lake in Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 269.
- Tāmrapurni, river in Madras. *See* Tāmbraparni.
- Tamu, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 218.
- Tān Sen, musician of Rām Chandra of Rewah, summoned to Delhi by Akbar, xxi. 281; tomb at Gwalior, xii. 439.
- Tāna, Shāh. *See* Abul Hasan.
- Tānāji Māluse, officer of Sivājī, Sinhgarh retaken by (1670), xxiii. 12-13.
- Tanakpur, trading centre in Almorā District, United Provinces, xxiii. 218-219.
- Tanāwal, tract in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 219-220.
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- Tānda-Urmar, twin towns in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, xxiii. 221-222.
- Tando, subdivision of Hyderābād District, Sindh, xxiii. 222.
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- Tando Masti Khān, town in Khairpur State, Sindh, xxiii. 223.
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- Tangl, town in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 224-225.
- Tangkar La, pass in Sikkim, xxii. 365.
- Tanglū, peak in Himālayas, xxiii. 225.
- Tāngyiswedaw pagoda, at Pagan, Burma, xix. 322.
- Taninthayi, Burmese name of Tenasserim, xxiii. 279.
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- Tanjore, *tāluka* and subdivision in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 241-242.
- Tanjore, city in Tanjore District, Madras, former capital, with fort, palaces, and temples, and many industries, x. 326, xxiii. 242-244; temple, ii. 173.
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- Utraulā, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiv. 288; pottery, iii. 244.
- Uttamapālaiyam, town in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
- Uttangarai, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
- Uttara, Buddhist missionary, traditional visit to Taikkala, xxiii. 205; sent to Suvanna Bhūmi, and said to have landed at Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 341.
- Uttara Pinākini, river of Madras. *See* Penner.
- Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiv. 289.
- Uttarapurāna*, the, of Gunabhadra, ii. 22.
- Uttara-rāma-charita*, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhūti (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Uttarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, with college and public library, xxiv. 289.
- Uttiranmerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Uttaramerūr.
- Utwad, peak on the boundary of Thāna and Nāsik Districts, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Uyu river, tributary of Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.
- Uyyakondāntirumalai, village with ancient temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 289-290.
- Uzbegs, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Akchā, v. 181; Balkh, vi. 248, 249; Maimana, xvii. 32; Mazār-i-Sharif, xvii. 245; Tashkurghān, xxiii. 253.
- Uzina Kyaikpadaw pagoda, Moulmein, Burma, v. 295, xviii. 6.

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- Vaccination, iv. 478-479; statistics, iv. 80. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Medical.
- Vaccine dépôt, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 288.
- Vāchhiputa-Dhanabhūti, builder of gateway at Bharaut, ii. 45.
- Vāda, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Vadagalai, sub-sect of Vaishnav Hindus in Chingleput, x. 257-258; religious disputes at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; in Mysore, xviii. 203.
- Vadagas, tribe. *See* Badagas.
- Vadakara, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Badagara.
- Vadaku Valliyūr, town with temple in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 291.
- Vadaku Viravanallūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Viravanallūr.
- Vadakunnāthan, temple at Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48.
- Vadāl, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 291.
- Vadāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 291.
- Vadāli, ancient town in Idar State, Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 291.
- Vādāsinor, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay. *See* Balāsinor.
- Vadāvilī, *tāluka* in Kadi *prān'*, Baroda, xxiv. 291.
- Vaddars, professional diggers, in Central India, iii. 15; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174, 179; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Kolāba,

- xv. 360. *See also* Oddes, Ods, and Woddas.
- Vādhels, Khambhāliya, Kāthiāwār, formerly held by, xv. 220.
- Vadhyaman, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147.
- Vādi, capital of Sāvāntvādi State, Bombay, with beautiful lake, xxiv. 291-292.
- Vādi Ratnāgiri. *See* Jotiba's Hill.
- Vadia Virampur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 292.
- Vadigenhalli, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 292.
- Vadnagar, ancient town with temples, &c., in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 292-293.
- Vadod, petty State in Gohelwār *prānt*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 293.
- Vadod, petty State in Jhālāwār *prānt*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 293.
- Vāgbhata the Elder, Sanskrit medical writer (c. 600), ii. 266.
- Vāggyas, attendants of Siva, customs of, at Guddguddāpur fair, Dhārwar, xii. 346.
- Vāgh Rājās, Mehidpur assigned to (c. 1740), confiscated (1817), xvii. 270.
- Vāghela Chamansingh of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāghela Khānjī of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāghelās, branch of Solanki Rājputs. *See* Baghels.
- Vāghvadi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 293.
- Vāgji, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.
- Vāgra, *tāluka* in Broach District, Bombay, xxiv. 293.
- Vaidyadeva, king of Prāgyotisha, Kamauli plates of, ii. 33.
- Vaidyadeva, Pāl general, rule in Assam, vi. 25.
- Vaigai, river in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 293-294.
- Vaijanāth, temple at Sarsa, Kaira, xxii. 109.
- Vaijāpur, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 294.
- Vaijāpur, town in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, with Muhammadan tomb, xxiv. 294.
- Vaijayanti, Sanskrit dictionary by Yāda-vaprakāsa (eleventh century), ii. 264.
- Vaijo Khasia of Mitiala, Viro Nāja aided Valas of Bagasra in their feud against Kāthiāwār, xiv. 101.
- Vaikam, town with old temple in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 294.
- Vaikrata strata of the Upper Cambrian system, i. 65.
- Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Srirangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
- Vaikuntha Perumāḷ, temple of Vishnu at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Vainiwāl, Jat clan in Montgomery District, Punjab, xvii. 412.
- Vairāg, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxiv. 294.
- Vairāgya-satuka, the, collection of Sanskrit aphoristic stanzas by Bhartrihari, ii. 252.
- Vairāta, town in Rājputāna. *See* Bairāt.
- Vairisinha II, Paramāra chief of Mālwa, moved capital to Dhār (end of ninth century), xi. 293.
- Vairowāl, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, xxiv. 294.
- Vaisālī, ancient kingdom of Bihār, xxiv. 294-295; visited by Buddha, vii. 94, xxiv. 294.
- Vaiseshika, Sanskrit system of atomistic philosophy, ii. 255.
- Vaishnava monasteries, at Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157; Sonda, North Kanara, xxiii. 82. *See also* Maths.
- Vaishnavatemples. *See* Vishnu, Temples of.
- Vaishnavas, Hindu sect, followers of Vishnu, in India generally, i. 423-428; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 260; Assam, vi. 46; Bengal, vii. 234; Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 388; Kātwa, Burdwān, sacred to, xv. 190; pilgrimages to Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251; Madras, xvi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 203; Nadiā (Baishnabs), xviii. 276; Punjab, xx. 290; United Provinces, xxiv. 171.
- Vaishnavism, i. 423-428; characteristics, 423; its gods, 423; growth of, 424; its reformers and popularizers, 425-426; sects and developments, 426; modern reform, 427-428.
- Vaisya, one of the four original castes or groups, the trading and agricultural classes, i. 332; during Brāhmanical period regarded as mere supporters of the expenses of the sacrificial system, i. 407; trading caste in Hyderābād State, xiii. 247.
- Vaisya or Bais dynasty, Thānesar under (seventh century), xxiii. 305.
- Vaitālā *deul*, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Vaivaswat, the sun, Sūrajbansi Rājputs claim descent from, xxi. 112.
- Vajās, branch of the Rāthor Rājputs, rule at Somnāth (thirteenth century), xxiii. 75.
- Vajiria, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 295.
- Vajra Makuta Rāya, Ratnapuri, Mysore, the ancient capital of, xvi. 132.

- Vajrābai, hot springs in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 295.
- Vajrapāṇi, Bodhi-sattva images in Pāṇḍu Lena caves, Nāsik, xviii. 411.
- Vajra-varāhi, Tāntric goddess, pedestal of statue of, found at Chari, Kāngra, x. 176.
- Vajsur Khāchar, chief of Jasdan, Kāthiāwār (c. 1800), xiv. 66.
- Vakalapūdi, lighthouse off Cocanada, Godāvāri, x. 339.
- Vākātaka, ancient Hindu kingdom (fourth to twelfth century) in Berār, vii. 366; Central Provinces, x. 12; capital possibly near Chānda, x. 150; Sātpurā plateau, xxii. 166-167.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 295.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 295.
- Vakkaleri, inscribed plates, ii. 27-28, 59.
- Vakkaligas, Kanarese cultivating caste, in Coimbatore, x. 360-361. *See also* Wokkaligas.
- Vāl, a bean (*Dolichos Lablab*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 80; Kolāba, xv. 362; Surat, xxiii. 159; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Vala, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 295-296.
- Vala, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, former capital of the Vallabhi dynasty, xxiv. 296.
- Valaiyans, caste, in Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233.
- Vālam, town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 296.
- Vālans, artisans, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
- Valarpattanam, village and river in Malabar District, Madras, xxiv. 296-297.
- Valas, dominant tribe in Kāthiāwār, Bagasra, vi. 182; Jetpur, xiv. 101; Wadhwan, xxiv. 346.
- Valāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 297.
- Vālavachān, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vālha, village in Poona District, Bombay, legendary home of Vālmiki, xxiv. 297.
- Valiyavana Ridge, in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vallabhāchārya, Telugu Brāhman, settled at Muttra, founder of the cult and literature of Krishna (1479-1531), ii. 421; residence at Benares, vii. 193; temple founded by, at Kherālu, Baroda, xv. 268; head-quarters at Gokul, xvi. 428; placed image of Krishna in temple at Muttra (1495), xviii. 415.
- Vallabhāchāryas, erotic Vaishnava sect, i. 426; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307.
- Vallabha-deva, poet-king, headed revival of Tamil literature (end of sixteenth century), ii. 435.
- Vallabhi dynasty (c. 480-790), dominant in Gujarāt, viii. 280; suzerain over Berār, vii. 366; in Cutch, xi. 77; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175.
- Vallam, town with fort and temple in Tanjore District, Madras, usual residence of Collector, xxiv. 297.
- Valle, Della, Italian traveller (early seventeenth century), mention of queen of Olaya, xxiv. 115.
- Vallimalai, inscription, ii. 55.
- Valliyūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Vadakku Valliyūr.
- Vālmikanāthar, temple at Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195.
- Vālmiki, author of the *Rāmāyana*, supposed to have lived at Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; hermitage in Champāran, x. 139; supposed to have bathed at Tarpān Ghāt, Dinājpur, xi. 349; to have lived at Vālha, Poona, xxiv. 297.
- Valuvanād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Walavanād.
- Vālva, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 297.
- Vālva, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, home of the Marāthā family of Thorāt, xxiv. 298.
- Vāmana, temple at Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218.
- Vāmansthali, ancient city near Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
- Vāmbori, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, head-quarters of Mārwarī traders, xxiv. 298.
- Vamsāvalis, or lists of kings, ii. 8-11.
- Vana, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānāji Panditar, erected fort in Pattukottai in honour of Shāhji (1686-7), xx. 76.
- Vanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānamāmalai Jir, head priest of Tēngalai sect, *math* at Nānguneri, Tinnevely, xviii. 364.
- Vanarājā, founder of Anhilvāda, Gujarāt (765), v. 381, 382, xx. 24; Pālanpur, xix. 354.
- Vanavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay. *See* Banavāsi.
- Vāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bāndra.
- Vanga, ancient name for tract in Bengal. *See* Banga.
- Vāngadhra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 298.
- Vāni Vilāsa Veda Sāstra Pāthsāla, school in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240.
- Vānis, name for trading caste in Bombay. *See* Baniās.

- Vāniyambādi, town in Salem District, Madras, head-quarters of Labbai traders, xxiv. 298-299.
- Vāniyans, oil-pressers, Madras Presidency, xvi. 372.
- Vanjāris, tribe of carriers. *See* Banjārās.
- Vanjhas, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54.
- Vānkāner, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Wānkāner.
- Vānkia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 299.
- Vannālā, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 299.
- Vannānkuli, washerman's pond, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
- Vanod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 299.
- Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal (1763), ii. 479, xx. 56; residence at Bārāsāt turned into jail, vi. 430.
- Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochin, refused to surrender Cochin to British (1795), x. 355.
- Vantamurikar, family name of the Desai of Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223.
- Vanthli, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with copper- and ironwork, xxiv. 299.
- Varadarāja, author of Sanskrit grammar, ii. 263.
- Varadarāja temple, Maddūr, Mysore, xvi. 230.
- Varadarājaswāmi, Vaishnava temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Varāgām, petty State in Mahī Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 299.
- Varagu*, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), cultivated in North Arcot, v. 410, 427; Chingleput, x. 259; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; Madura, xvi. 394; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32. *See also* *Kodon*.
- Varāha Avatār, Boar incarnation of Vishnu, xxiv. 109; image at Afsar, Gayā, v. 69; at Eran, Saugor, xii. 25.
- Varāha-mihira, Sanskrit astronomer and geographer (*ob.* 587), ii. 266; mention of people of Konkan, xv. 394; extent of Madhya Desa according to, xvi. 234; mention of Magadha, xvi. 409; of Panchālas, xix. 378; of Saurasenas, xxiii. 150.
- Vārāhi, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xiv. 346.
- Vārāhi Devī, block of granite at Devī Dhurā, Almorā, sacred to, xi. 275.
- Vārahmūla, ancient name of Bāramūla, Kashmīr, vi. 428.
- Vārāhnarsingh, temple at Hālsī, Belgaum, xiii. 12-13.
- Vārānasi, ancient name of Benares, vii. 189.
- Varangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 299.
- Vardhamān, temple at Nagarbastikere, near Gersoppa, xii. 212.
- Vardhamāna, founder of Jainism (*c.* 599-527 B.C.), i. 414.
- Varha, temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
- Vari*, a small millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kolāba, xv. 362; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Variga*, a small millet (*Panicum pilosum*), cultivated in Nellore, xix. 14.
- Varkkallai, village with temple and mineral springs in Travancore State, Madras, xiv. 300.
- Vārliis, hill tribe in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; the Dāngs, xi. 146; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Tungār hill, Thāna, xxiv. 62.
- Varnish industry, iii. 176.
- Varnol Māl, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Moti, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Nāni, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxiv. 300.
- Varsora, petty State in Mahī Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
- Varthema, Ludovico de, visited Aden (1503), v. 12; Gulf of Cambay, xv. 170.
- Varttikas*, Sanskrit grammatical commentary by Kātyāyana, ii. 263.
- Varttirāyiruppu, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Varuna, Vedic god of sky and of the waters, i. 403, ii. 213, xxiv. 25.
- Varvāl-Rājura, *tāluk* in Bidar District, Hyderabad, xxiv. 300.
- Vasai, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bassein.
- Vāsan Sewada, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vāsan Virpur, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vasanta or Pudu Mantapam, building at Madura, xvi. 406.
- Vasantamma, or Vāsantikā Devī, local reputation at Angadi, Mysore, v. 374.
- Vasāvad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 300.
- Vāsavadattā*, Sanskrit romance by Subandhu (*c.* 600), ii. 241.
- Vasishtha, legendary dispute with Vishvāmitra, xv. 63.
- Vasishatkund, basin at Devaprayāg, Tehri, xi. 274.
- Vāsithiputa-Pulumāyi, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47.

- Vāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
- Vāso, town in Baroda, with special industries, xxiv. 300-301.
- Vāsota, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, captured by British (1818), xxiv. 301.
- Vastāra, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 301-302.
- Vastupāla, Jain temple on Mount Abu, Rājputāna, erected by, with his brother Tejāpāla, v. 6-7; Jain temple erected by, at Gīrnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248.
- Vāsudeo Balwant Phadke, dacoit leader, captured on way to Pandharpur (1879), xix. 391.
- Vāsudeo Pandit, governor of Mandlā under the Peshwā (c. 1790), xvii. 161.
- Vāsudeva or Vasushka, Kushan king (c. 185-225), ii. 112; coins of, ii. 140; in 'Kashmir, xv. 90; valley of Indus, xix. 149-150; Punjab, xx. 262.
- Vasukalpa Kesari, monuments on Ratnāgiri hill ascribed to, xxi. 258.
- Vāsuki, king, cured of leprosy by bathing in a pool at Bāsim, Berār, vii. 104.
- Vāsuki shrine. *See* Wāsangi.
- Vasuladatta, daughter of Pajjota, elopement and marriage with king Udena, xxiv. 113.
- Vāsurna, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 302.
- Vasushka, Kushan king. *See* Vāsudeva.
- Vāta, god of wind. *See* Vāyu.
- Vatana, peas (*Pisum sativum*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46.
- Vatsa, chief of the Gūrjaras, ruled from Gujārāt to Bengal, driven into Mār wār (c. 800), ix. 337.
- Vaughan, Major J. L., expedition against British villages in the Yūsufzai border (1857), xix. 208.
- Vaux, Deputy-Governor of Bombay (ob. 1697), tomb at mouth of Tāpti, Surat, xxiii. 157.
- Vāv, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāv, Rāni, well built by Udayamati at Pātan, Baroda, xi. 24.
- Vāvdi Dharvāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
- Vāvdi Vachhāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
- Vāyalpād, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiv. 302.
- Vayittiri, village in Malabar District, Madras, centre of coffee and tea-growing industry, xxiv. 302.
- Vāyu or Vāta, Vedic god of wind, ii. 214.
- Vāyū or Hāyū, language of the Tibeto-Himalayan sub-branch, i. 392, 400; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41-42.
- Vāyu Purāna, the, probably oldest of the Purānas (c. 320), ii. 236-237.
- Vaz, Michael, Archbishop of Goa, converted the Paravans in Tinnevely (c. 1532), xxiii. 368.
- Vedans, agriculturists in Chingleput, x. 257.
- Vedānta, dominant philosophy of Brāhmanism, ii. 254-255.
- Vedānta Desika, saint, worship of, by Vadagalais in Chingleput, x. 257-258.
- Vedāranniyam, canal in Tanjore District, Madras, iii. 358, xxiv. 302.
- Vedāranniyam, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with salt-works, xxiv. 302-303.
- Vedas, the (1500-1000 B.C.), a collection of hymns, prayers, and formulas, i. 402-403, ii. 207-233, viii. 18, xxiv. 146; the Rigveda, ii. 209-227; the three later Vedas, ii. 227-229.
- Vedāvati, river in Southern India. *See* Hagari.
- Vedesvara temple, in Old Talakād, Mysore, xxiii. 209.
- Vedic period of literature (1500-200 B.C.), ii. 207-234; the Vedic accent, 210; Vedic metres, 210-211.
- Vedic religion, transition from, ii. 305-306.
- Vedic theology, i. 403-404.
- Vegetables, in India generally, iii. 75, 99; trade in, iii. 255.
- Local notices:* Cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 149; Almorā, v. 248; Amherst, Burma, v. 298; South Arcot, v. 227; Bengal, vii. 248; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 50; Central Provinces, x. 34, 37-38, 39, 56; Chikodi, Belgaum, x. 223; Hooghly, xiii. 166, 167; Hopong, Burma, xiii. 178; Hyderabad State, xiii. 254, 316; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207, 211; Kangra, xiv. 390; Kashmir, xv. 123; Khānākul, Hooghly, xv. 222; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 123; Lār kāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Loilong, Burma, xvi. 171; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 176; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275; Mahābaleshwar, Sātāra, xvi. 426; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 176; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Mohpā, Nāgpur, xvii. 387; Mōngpai, Burma, xvii. 406; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 68; Mysore, xviii. 260; Namhkok, Burma, xviii. 348; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Quetta-Pishin, Baluchistān, xxi. 15; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sāran, xxii. 88; Shāhābād, xxii. 197; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 349; Sind, xxii. 412.
- Vegetable oils. *See* Oils, Vegetable.

- Vehar, temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmad-
ābād, xi. 286.
- Vejal Vājo, stormed Una-Delvāda, Kāthi-
āwār, xxiv. 122.
- Vekaria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bom-
bay, xv. 169, xxiv. 303.
- Velamas, Telugu caste, in Bīdar, Hyder-
ābād, viii. 166; Elgandal, Hyderābād,
xii. 7; Kālahasti, North Arcot, xiv.
295; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Velans, washermen, in Cochin, Madras,
x. 345.
- Velha Cidade de Goa, name of Old Goa,
xii. 266.
- Vellābas, hill tribe in Shevaroy Hills,
Salem, xxii. 274.
- Vellāchimudi, peak in Nelliampathis,
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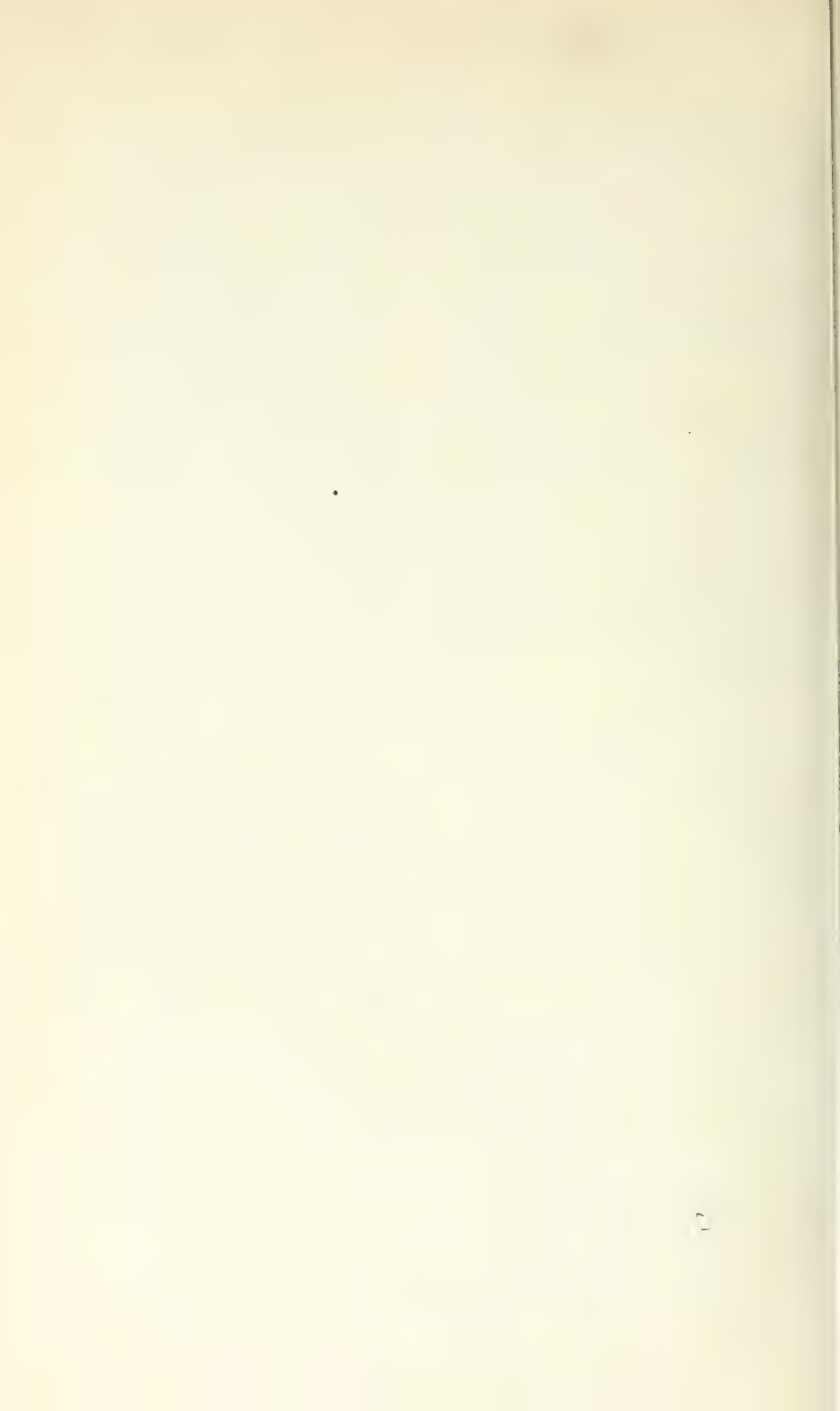
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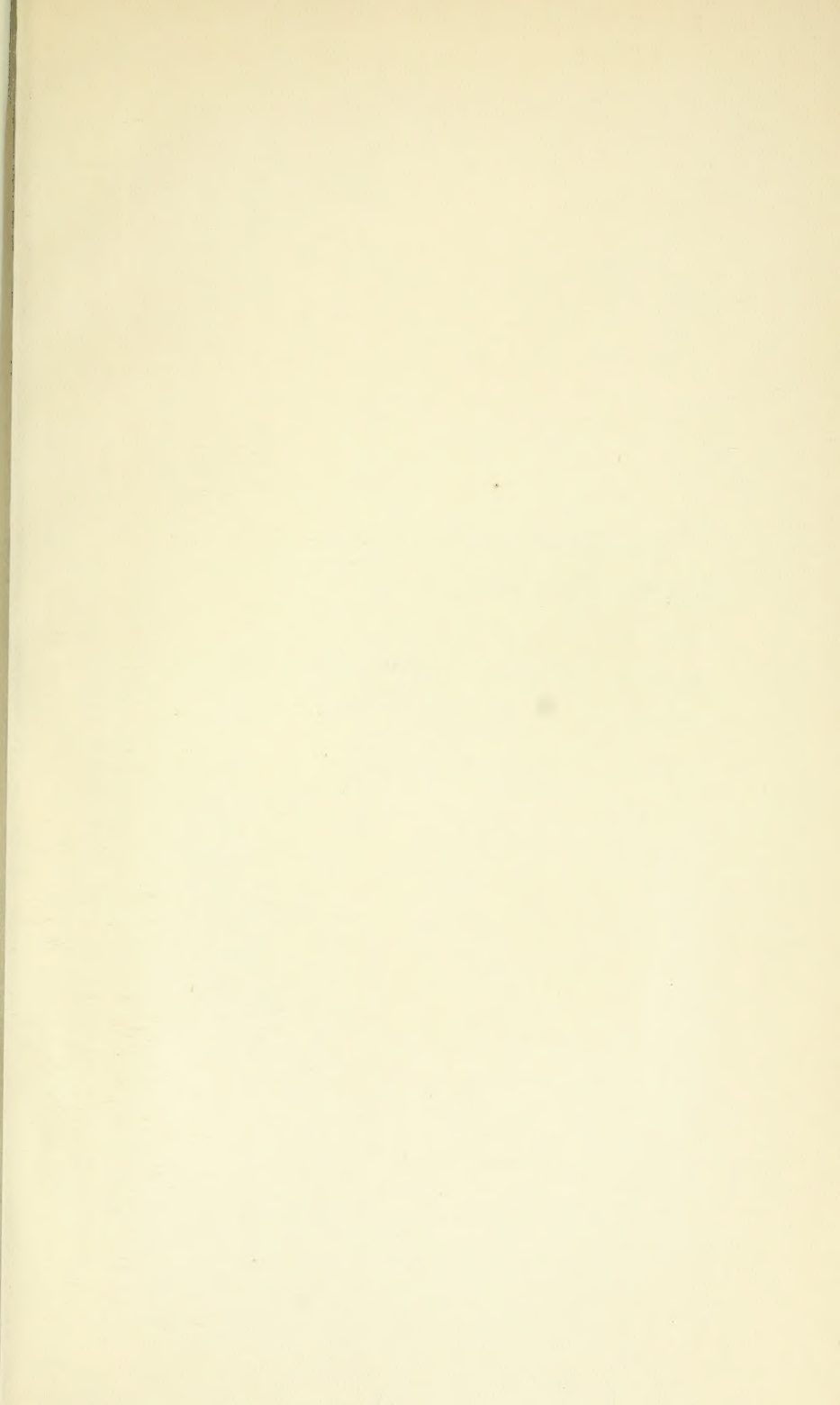
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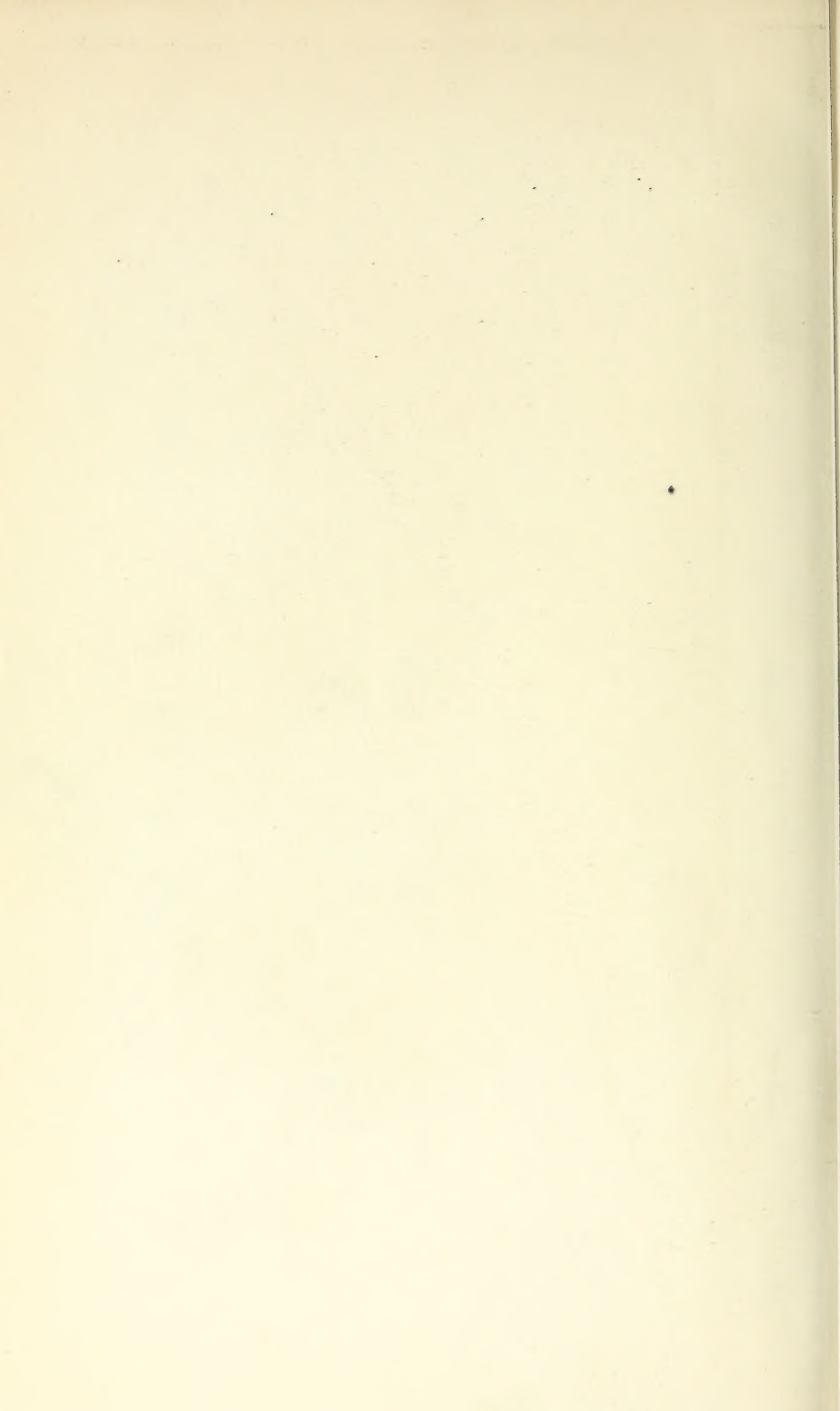
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